

Senate Reading Room

\$1.50 PER ANNUM:

We wish the riders a happy time and sincerely trust that "the evening diversion may bear the morning reflection."

Mrs. Ballington Booth, the sweet evangel of practical religion, who has charmed so many hearers with her pathetic recital of the old, old story, and who has taken the message of the lowly Nazarene into homes where the apostles of the institutional church go too seldom, has given her opinion of what is popularly called the "new woman." It is unnecessary to say that her observations are as chaste and beautiful as they are pertinent and proper, for what Mrs. Booth says is always spoken with the elegance of diction that becomes a cultured woman and with the circumspection that becomes a woman who has seen a great deal of the world.

Mrs. Booth says: The revealing creature, gaudily attired in man's clothing, possessed of strange notions about the home, wifehood and motherhood, scorned and shunned by men, is not my idea of the new woman. The new woman, according to the popular conception, speaks of children as "brats," says they tire and aggravate her, and so she bestows all her love upon some ugly little pug-nosed dog, which she carries in one of her mannish pockets. She is also a man-hater, and in going forth to seek emancipation and a world-wide rule for her sex she declares it to be her mission to down and belittle him. As for religion, it is too simple for her strong mind. She is entirely independent and a free thinker.

However reluctant we may be to accept this characterization of the new woman, as popularly understood, we must admit that Mrs. Booth has described a certain type of development which is altogether too prevalent. Mrs. Booth declares that the new woman she has described is not her idea of a new woman. That this type of the new woman is no credit to her sex is a proposition that has the hearty concurrence of the real friends of advanced womanhood.

Mrs. Booth says she believes in the advanced woman. We all believe in her. To be trained in work in the industrial callings and to enter into competition with man in professional attainments when driven to it by the necessities of sociological or economic conditions need not mean a renunciation of the highest ideals of womanhood. Education and industrial training are not incompatible with a high conception of wifehood and motherhood. The new woman we all believe in is not the man-hater and the man imitator who talks loudly and coarsely in the language of the street and disdains the polite refinements of the home and its hallowed environments. We believe in Mrs. Booth's new woman, in whom is centered the hope of emancipated womanhood.

Cracking of Boiler Plates.

The cracking of boiler plates, says a writer in the Locomotive, frequently starts from the edge of the plate opposite a rivet hole, in the girth joint that comes over the fire. Such cracks are often due to distress at the joint, arising from an improper arrangement of the feed pipe, for if the latter commences at the crack, this hole to be afterward filled with a rivet, or it may be tapped and filled with a screw plug.

Why Two Ears.

It was a saying of a wise man that we have one mouth and two ears in order that we may listen twice as much as we speak. A teacher once quoted this remark to her pupils, and not long afterward to see how well her instruction was remembered, she asked: Why is it that we have two ears and only one mouth, Frances? Frances had forgotten the philosopher's explanation, but she thought the question not a very hard one. Because, she said, we should not have room in our face for two mouths, and we should look too crooked if we had only one ear.

No, no, said the teacher, that is not the reason. You know, don't you, Roy? Yes, ma'am, answered Roy. So that what we hear may go in at one ear and out at the other.

After the Summer.

Kitty—Well, the summer is very nearly over and I'm not engaged. Jane—How you talk, Kitty. You know you are engaged to a dozen men. Kitty—But I tell you I am not. I've broken them all off to get a good start for the winter.

L'Enfant Terrible.

Mr. Courtney (flatteringly)—I had the blues when I came here to-night, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine. Miss Fisher's little brother—Yes, father himself says she'll be a drug in the market if she doesn't catch on to some fellow soon.

The Coming Lover.

Shall I speak to your mother, Ethel, about our engagement? Yes, George, dear, and don't be afraid of her. She isn't half so dreadful as she looks.

Mrs. Zabba—"I met with one of the strangest experiences of my life to-day." Mr. Zabba—"You did? What was it?" Mrs. Zabba—"This: I was getting on an open car and the man on the end seat moved and let me have it."

THE MAN FROM CUMBRAE.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

Sir Theophilus Ivimey has always seemed to me a most extraordinary person. As you know, he is president of the Anthropometric Society, and his power of distinguishing different physical types and assigning their origin almost borders on the miraculous. I didn't know what anthropometry meant myself till I met Sir Theophilus in a hotel at Oban. Before we had been talking ten minutes together he observed to me abruptly: "Of course you come from North Somerset?"

Now, I flatter myself I haven't a shadow of Somerset accent, so I answered at once. "Well, I am a Cleveland man, if it comes to that; but how on earth did you know it?" "O, by the shape of your ears," he answered, "and by the curve of your eyebrows. Those eyebrows I find are distinctive of North Somerset, eastward of Bridgewater. But you've Welsh blood as well as Glamorganshire, I should fancy."

"This is wonderful!" I exclaimed. "My mother was a Swanes woman. What made you guess that? What Welsh trait do you detect in me?"

"Your lip and chin are South Wales," Sir Theophilus replied, "and the shape of your skull shows Silurian affinities. Your ancestors on that side, I imagine, but have come originally from the Peninsula of Gower."

Well this was a lucky guess, as it happened, but I hardly thought it more; so to test him I asked: "What do you make of my wife then?" He looked fixedly at her for a moment. "Mrs. Wallis," he replied, "is a little more difficult to place quite accurately. She must be from Cumberland, but I think it more probable she comes from Dumfriesshire."

"You are a wizard!" my wife cried. "I was borne in Dumfriesshire, and my father belonged to the county by origin, but my grandmother on my father's side came straight from Kewick."

After that everybody in the room wanted Sir Theophilus to guess where he or she came from, and he did it in most cases with wonderful accuracy. One old clergyman, he said, had an Aberdeenshire head, and could get no hit to fit him except in Aberdeen. And this turned out to be so, for it seems some Aberdeenshire have bigger skulls than any one else in Britain, and special hats have to be made to fit them. Another man he instantly detected as a Galloway, and a third as an East Anglian. He was equally successful with two young ladies from the Isle of Wight, though he failed over a Devonian, and not quite unjustly, took an Orkney man for a Shetlander. It appears there is some slight local difference between these last two types, for the Orkney man is a farmer who owns a fishing boat, while the Shetlander is a fisherman who owns a farm.

For the next week, as chance would have it, we sat next Sir Theophilus. He went with us round Loch Lamond, and stopped three nights at the same hotel in Glasgow. So we got quite friendly, and at the end of that time we decided to go up to London together.

When we stepped into our carriage at St. Enoch Station we saw a tall and more-or-less looking man very comfortably seated in the corner opposite us. He was apparently absorbed in his local paper, which he held before him, and seemed somewhat abstractedly, as if he desired to escape observation. But Theophilus, who has a perfect mania for observing faces and heads, determined to get a good look at him, and I could see him staring hard with all his eyes at our neighbor whenever he moved the paper on one side. This evidently annoyed the stranger, but Sir Theophilus was not to be balked. After two or three good long stares he turned round to me and murmured enigmatically, "Hexagonal!" Then I knew he was referring to the shape of our neighbor's skull, for it was a word I had heard him apply more than once before to heads we had met in the hotels or elsewhere.

After a while he tried to make the stranger talk. But the more-looking man was clearly one of those uncommunicative people who won't be dragged into conversation on any terms. "You mind your business and I'll mind mine," his demeanor seemed to say as plain as words could say it. "Pish!" Sir Theophilus muttered briefly once more. "The Pish can be recognized by the squariness of the knuckle." This he said, curiously, raising the paper once more so as to screen his features. "I come from Stirling."

Sir Theophilus glanced at me, pursed his lips, and shook his head. The stranger, behind his newspaper, could not see this little pantomime. "Won't do," the man of science murmured gently in my ear. "Try again; must fathom it. Excuse me once more. You may come from Stirling, but your father and mother must surely have been Cumbrae people."

The man opposite replied, without looking up from his paper, "My mother and father were both of them from Perthshire. I never in my life was nearer Cumbrae than Glasgow."

"I am the President of the Anthropometric Society, and I merely desired to ask you this question from a scientific interest in the races of Britain."

The stranger, who had turned deadly white at first, seemed mollified for a moment. But though Sir Theophilus explained to him at some length in his very loud way the nature and meaning of the science of anthropometry, it was clear he desired no further conversation. Sir Theophilus tried again once or twice, and when lunch time came offered him some of our cold grouse and claret; but his replies were in vain; the man from Cumbrae—on from Stirling, if you will—refused to be snared by them. Sir Theophilus finally approached the subject of Cumbrae once or twice, but whenever he got anywhere near the mouth of the Clyde the stranger's wrath and indignation grew visible. When at last we reached Carlisle and the more-looking man descended from the carriage, Sir Theophilus turned to me with a meaning smile. "E pur si muove," he murmured "half to himself; he did come from Cumbrae. I could swear to that type of skull among ten thousand."

He leaned out of the window and watched the retreating figure. "Hi! what's this?" he cried. "The fellow's going across the line. He's left all his things here and he's going to the booking office."

"Perhaps," I suggested, "he's going no farther than Carlisle."

"No, no," Sir Theophilus answered; "as sure as my name's Ivimey, there's something up. He had a first-class through ticket from Glasgow to St. Pancras. I saw it myself when I passed it to the guard just now to punch it. And didn't you notice how angry he was when I spoke about Cumbrae? Depend upon it, for some reason or other, he wants to avoid us."

In another minute a porter crossed the line and came over to our carriage. "Beg your pardon, gentlemen, but will you please show me which of these things are not yours? The passenger who was in with you has left his baggage here."

"Then he's not going to St. Pancras?" Sir Theophilus asked, eagerly.

"No, sir; he's changed his mind, and he's going on by Northwestern."

Sir Theophilus looked hard at me. "This Cumbrae," he said, "very queer. I don't half understand it. Why on earth should he take it as an imputation on his character that he comes from Cumbrae? Never met such a singular circumstance in my life! Here boy, have you got any London papers?"

The paper boy handed him up the Times. Sir Theophilus took it. I bought a Daily Chronicle. The train went on. For a while we sat silent, and buried in our respective papers. Sir Theophilus gave a long low, "Wheew!"

"What's up?" I said, looking across at him.

"Why, now I see what the fellow meant by denying Cumbrae," Sir Theophilus said. "The Cumbrae head against any detective in the adjacent islands!"

"But there's a portrait of Hudson in last night's Pall Mall," I said, "and this man isn't really the least bit like him. He has a bushy beard and whiskers and is described as a red-haired man."

Sir Theophilus glanced at it. "Shaved himself and dyed!" he exclaimed in reply. "Nothing easier than to disguise himself. One doesn't expect much from a busy woodcut in an evening paper; but even such a Cumbrae head against any detective in the adjacent islands!"

However, we shall be up in town before him. I'll communicate with the police and see the copy of the photograph they have of the man before he reaches Euston."

"That very same evening I accompanied Sir Theophilus to the Metropolitan Police Station and went round with him and the Inspector to await the man from Cumbrae as he came in by the Northwestern. And that's how Reuben Plimmer was really arrested."

Crocheted Edge.

This edge is very pretty made with Victoria crocheted silk of any desirable color and used as a border for infants' blankets, flannel skirts, or table-covers of velvet or silk. Make a ch of 12 st.

First row—Miss 3 st, 1 tr in each of next 9 ch; 7 ch, miss 3, 1 tr in each of next 4 ch; 10 ch, slip the hook out of st, insert it under the loop of 3 st missed at beginning of row, and draw the loop of 10 ch through the 3 st, then 5 ch; 1 ch, 1 tr in each of 9 ch; 12 ch.

Second row—Miss 3 st, 1 tr in each of next 9 ch; 7 ch, miss 3, 1 tr in each of next 4 ch; 10 ch, slip the hook out of st, insert it under the loop of 3 st missed at beginning of row, and draw the loop of 10 ch through the 3 st, then 5 ch; 1 ch, 1 tr in each of 9 ch; 12 ch.

Third row—1 d in center above 4 tr in middle of scallop, "e ch, 1 d next center; repeat.

Fourth—1 tr in each st.

The Vocalizer.

Tyro—Well, now that you have heard my voice, what do you think of it?

Teacher—Wait, my dear sir, till I have you bound over to keep the peace, and I shall be pleased to tell you.

"Three minutes for dinner!" yelled the railroad porter. "Good!" exclaimed the editor. "The last time it was 33."

HEALTH.

Ringworm.

The affection of the skin known as ringworm is of three kinds: ringworm of the scalp, ringworm of the body, and honeycombed ringworm. All three forms are caused by a vegetable parasite, and all are of course contagious.

Ringworm of the body is characterized by the development at any point on the surface of the body of one or more inflamed patches. These may be variously sized, but are usually about an inch in diameter.

The disease begins as a small, reddish, scaly cluster of spots, which in a few days at the most assumes characteristic appearance by the healing of the centre of the patch while the eruption spreads at the periphery.

In ringworm of the scalp there is present the same characteristic inflammation of the skin, except that in scalp infections the appearance of the eruption is somewhat changed by the ends of the broken hair-shafts which cover its surface. The germ invades the hair and hair roots, as well as the skin of the scalp, and in a comparatively short time the hair is destroyed; but the baldness thus caused is temporary.

When ringworm of the scalp occurs in the beard, it is commonly known as barber's itch.

Honeycombed ringworm is what is sometimes known as lous. It may have its seat either on the head and hair roots, or upon the surface of the skin and nails. It is purely a local affection, and is due to a special germ.

Favus makes its appearance by the development of one or more minute pale yellow crusts situated around the roots of the hairs. In about a fortnight these separate crusts run together into one large crust, which is cupped in places, giving it the name of honeycomb.

In all forms of ringworm we should apply at once to the family physician for a suitable germicide, as it is only by removing the cause of the trouble that we may expect a cure. Meanwhile we should keep the eruption clean by frequent spongings with soap and warm water. In ringworm of the scalp head we may remove a large amount of the germ matter by pulling out the hairs involved in the eruption.

Tobacco Insomnia.

Many brain-workers suffer from inability to sleep. This is frequently met with among those who work late at night. The sufferers complain that they feel most lively just when the time for retiring has come, and that a long period of restlessness precedes a troubled slumber from which the slightest noise awakens them. This is very often caused almost entirely by over-indulgence in tobacco. They smoke just before going to bed, ignorant of the fact that not only may tobacco prevent sleep temporarily, but that it may render it less deep, and consequently less refreshing.

A responsible physician to those who lightly seek to relieve a symptom which is really a warning by recourse to a dangerous palliative. The inability to sleep is often merely the outcome of an unnatural mode of life, and if this be corrected the inability disappears of itself. Men who work late are commonly addicted to the tobacco habit. To them tobacco is not a relaxation after a day's work, but a stimulant which enables them to accomplish tasks which would otherwise be difficult of accomplishment. When the mouth becomes dry, alcohol in some form or other is resorted to as a stimulant to enable the smoker to tolerate still another cigar or two. Under these circumstances tobacco addiction becomes a chronic interference with the vaso motor centers of the brain to such an extent that the vessels are unable to adjust themselves forthwith to the condition required for healthy and uninterrupted sleep. Discretion in tobacco use would save many from this distressing condition of chronic insomnia. Smoking early in the day should be discontinued and it is equally undesirable within an hour or so of retiring to rest. The best remedy for the tobacco habit, short of total abstinence, is to take a short walk in the open air after the last pipe. Under no circumstances should drugs be used for this form of nocturnal restlessness.

Rapid Eating.

There is not that virtue in eating slowly that has long supposed to exist, because this function can be done so incompletely that the end supposed to be subserved is entirely overlooked. Nor is rapid swallowing of food to be commended for practically a like reason. What is necessary is that food be judiciously masticated, reduced to such heavy consistency that the stomach may more easily digest it and so pass on to the formation of blood with least delay. Eating should be quite as intelligent and businesslike as any other operation of the body. The glutton simply eats to tickle his palate with the various mouthfuls he gorges down, oblivious of the real benefit and necessity to his mental and bodily requirement.

Baggage men's Bicycle Troubles.

Railway men have come to the conclusion that so great is the number of wheels consigned to railways by passengers that special cars will have to be provided, separate and distinct from baggage cars, for the transportation of the machines. An idea of the number of wheels that are now carried is conveyed in the report of the baggage department of the Rio Grande Railway, which shows that in the month of July, 1904 wheels were checked by the company over their line—an average of over 63 daily for the month. In many baggage cars the wheels have already been taken for the reception of wheels, but the accommodation is daily becoming more inadequate. This rush of wheels has given a great deal of anxiety to the baggage men, who often find themselves without the proper means of providing for their custody. The consequence is that a compromise is effected, and if the baggage man keeps a careful eye on a wheel he is in order. Some companies are considering the question of charging a small rate on wheels carried on their trains on the ground that they cannot be packed together like trunks or ordinary baggage; but there is no doubt that such a charge would be grudgingly paid.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express.—Bacon.

LIVING IN A TOMB.

A Widower Whose Name Is In A Vault With His Wife's Remains.

In a vault in the beautiful Evergreen Cemetery at Brooklyn, N. Y., there sits daily by the side of the casket containing the remains of his beloved wife, and surrounded by a strange collection of articles associated with her daily life, an aged man who has become known to the numerous visitors to the cemetery as "the man who lives in the tomb." Since the body of his wife was deposited in the vault, two weeks ago, he has spent all his days beside her coffin and he has declared that he will continue to do so until he is summoned to join her.

The vault, an imposing structure of granite, is built into a gentle slope in that part of the cemetery known as "Whispering Grove," on the shore of the lake. Over the entrance is engraved in large letters, "Jonathan and Mary E. Reed," and on one of the stone steps supporting a heavy iron railing that incloses a small plot are found the words "Husband and wife."

A massive iron-barred door gives a full view of the interior of the vault, the plan of which is unique. A little vestibule, 8 or 10 feet square, occupies the front of the tomb, giving access to the inner chamber, which is a narrow passage of a narrow passage, about 8 feet long, with a shelf, or recess, on either side. In one of these recesses rests the body of Mrs. Reed, the other being reserved for that of her husband. At the further end of the little passage is a quaint, old-fashioned dressing-table and mirror, covered with various small articles of feminine use, and in front of this a chair, on which the watchman could sit beside the casket. The casket itself rested on the right-hand shelf, inclosed in a double case over which was thrown a piece of cheap Japanese matting gaudily painted with flowers, which had evidently once served for a window shade. The opposite shelf was littered with an extraordinary collection of objects, including articles of clothing, china vases, withered bunches of flowers, boxes, old gloves, balls of yarn and pieces of unfinished knitting. The walls of the inner vault are covered with photographs in cheap and tarnished frames.

On the left-hand wall of the vestibule is a large portrait of an elderly man, with long white side whiskers, and below this a battered camp stool, held together with pieces of twine. On a shelf near the picture was piled a woman's reticule, an old card rack, spoons and a number of pieces of unfinished knitting work. In a corner was piled an old broom and several feather dusters. Like the inner vault, the walls of the vestibule are covered with photographs, some being even suspended from the ceiling.

Probably the most singular object in the collection was a pack of cards which had evidently never been used, hanging by a string from the upper part of the grated door.

Mr. Reed is a wealthy retired merchant, living in Brooklyn. His wife died two years ago, and her body was placed in the vault by her father, Mr. Gould in the cemetery. It was not long after that Mr. Reed, on good terms with his father-in-law, who objected to his frequent visits to the vault.

Mr. Gould died recently, and Mr. Reed then had a tomb built out of his own plans at a cost of \$3000 and had the body removed to it two weeks ago. He then filled the vault with mementos of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Reed traveled together extensively and had collected many relics of the places they visited in the shape of pieces of stone, all of which he deposited in the vault. Since the completion of the tomb Mr. Reed had visited it regularly every morning remaining until the closing of the cemetery gates at 7 o'clock.

TREE-CLIMBING RABBITS.

Parrots That Eat Sheep, Sheep That Love Snails and Insectivorous Birds That Feed on Grain.

It seems almost a stretch of the imagination to think of rabbits climbing trees. Yet in Australia many rabbits have somehow acquired the tree-climbing habit, having been forced, on account of the persecutions of dogs and other animals, to burrow and imitate squirrels. An Australian sent on to England recently the two front feet of a rabbit that had been killed on an acacia, three yards from the ground, and he wrote in his letter that this was not at all a remarkable thing, and he had not found them, or at least the traces of their claws, on the bark of trees four, five and six yards high.

For a parrot and sheep is another remarkable thing, and yet the kees of New Zealand have become a sheep eater, having changed to this article of food from purely vegetable diet. The kees has proved a serious source of annoyance to the New Zealand Government, and methods have been taken for the destruction of the species. These gay colored little birds will eat almost any kind of meat, but it is sheep that they prefer.

They have been known to kill as many as two hundred in a single night, and have done serious harm to the flocks. The tradition of the island is that at one time these parrots were unable to obtain their usual supply of vegetable food and that in desperation they invaded the "drying rooms" and ate whatever came to hand, finding sheep meat agreeable. In Iceland almost all the horses are fish eaters, for the reason that grain is scarce there and fish is plentiful. In England sheep are known as delight in snails. The observation of this fact is not new; it dates back 150 years.

It is well known that a large number of insectivorous birds become grain eaters whenever they find that they cannot procure their ordinary diet of insects.

A peculiar sect is taking root in Vancouver, B. C. The members make it their rule to pray to Satan to preserve them from harm. They argue that God is all good and will not hurt them. The devil, they claim, does all the injury and therefore they pray to him not to carry out his evil intentions.

When the German Consul at Odessa undertook to celebrate Sedan the other day by a garden party he applied to the prefect of the Government for permission. The prefect wrote the Minister of the Interior, who, after consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, answered that he considered the celebration inappropriate, and permission was consequently refused.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Oil Springs has Triby parties. Cooktown's favourite game is quoits. There are 407 miners on the Athabasca. Wesley College, Winnipeg, is completed.

Port Dalhousie is badly in need of houses. A large grain house is being erected at Inwood.

Miss Fay, of Tilbury, is heiress to \$10,000.

The St. Thomas opera house is to be enlarged.

A Sarnia man has christened his bull-pug Fitzsimmons.

A census just taken shows a population of 900 on Walpole Island.

A cannery factory is in prospect at Hawkeston.

The public library of Winnipeg has just been opened.

St. John's church, Wyoming, is building a school room.

A new hall at Maple Grove has just been dedicated.

A number of fine residences are going up in Goderich.

Petrolia has borrowed \$12,000 to meet current expenses.

Alvinston has been abandoned by the Salvation Army.

The Leamington High School will not be opened until January.

Fire burned 300 cords of wood at the railroad track near Angus.

Kingston barbers talk of closing their shops every evening at eight.

Daniel Coyle, of Thorold, has had his foot cut off by a G.T.R. train.

The new Presbyterian church at Wainago has been formally opened.

A ledge of gold 14 miles in extent has been discovered at Donald, B. C.

There were more tourists at Sparrow Lake this season than ever before.

The affairs of the Berlin Athletic Club have been satisfactorily wound up.

The St. Thomas Car Wheel Company will establish a branch in Aurora.

Brockville has just paid \$1,325 to a woman injured on a bad sidewalk.

Wm. Knott, of Watson's Corners, badly injured himself by an exploding gun.

Biomes are grown by female cyclists in a number of Canadian cities and towns.

Mexico Bay is to be deepened and an outlet will be cut through the sand bar.

Great deposits of manganese ore have been found in the Cypress Hills, N. W. T.

Mr. Simpson's barn, Ballantrae, have been destroyed by fire, a loss of \$2,000.

Peter Pitke has been appointed principal of the Fort William Collegiate Institute.

At Aiden, Man., a farmer found 125 small potatoes growing from one large one.

The Central Methodist church, of Stratford, calls Rev. Dr. Hannon, of St. Thomas.

Claud Moore, aged 13, ran away from his home in Galt and was caught in New York city.

Charles Snake, an Indian boy on the Muncy reserve, was killed by the kick of a horse.

The Woodstock Hospital has been presented with a fine ambulance imported from Scotland.

Montreal has a committee to raise \$25,000 for a monument to the late Honore Mercur.

Mr. J. W. Trevelyan, Listowel, has been appointed classical master at the Clinton Collegiate Institute.

The residence of Dr. Torrance, Guelph, was recently robbed of a quantity of valuable jewellery.

In a quarrel at Kansas City William Secker, formerly of Guelph, was shot and disabled for life.

Mr. J. Irwin, tin-smith, fell 35 feet at London the other day and immediately went to work again.

Rev. J. B. Green, of Reading, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the Unitarian church, St. John, N. B.

A Tibbury firm recently shipped the largest elm raft ever crossed Lake St. Clair, there being 3,253 logs, containing 700,000 feet in the float.

Mrs. Graves, of West Lorne, who is about 90 years of age, lately pieced a quilt containing 2,592 pieces. The work was done without the use of glasses.

Levi Wigle, ex-M. P. of Leamington, has gone in for water melons at Bell's. He has 20 acres of them and expects to realize \$3,000 from the product.

The Presbytery of Guelph recently celebrated Rev. Dr. Wardrop's 50th anniversary of his ordination. He has been pastor of Chalmers' church, Guelph, for 23 years.

There are now in Vanitoba 34 cheese factories, against 15 last year. Their probable output for the year will be 1,550,000 pounds of cheese and 600,000 pounds of butter.

Walker & Sons want the Essex County Council to locate the proposed new county building in Walkerville and have offered a tree site of seven and one-half acres, worth \$7,000, free gas and water and \$35,000 in cash.

Sir Donald A. Smith, of Montreal, is erecting a summer residence on the historic Glencoe estate, in Argyleshire, Scotland, which he purchased last year. It is the scene of the "Massacre of Glencoe," a situated amidst the wildest and most picturesque scenery of Scotland.

In response to an advertisement for the principalship of the Dutton Public school 107 teachers applied for the situation, the applicants residing in all parts of the province, and some of the names were quite well known.

Thomas Lancaster, of East Zorra, was summoned before a Woodstock court to show cause why he should not pay for the sheep belonging to his neighbours which were caught to have been killed by his dog.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

Consumption.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
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Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 5c, subsequent insertions 2c. each.
All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING
Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is written—
Would it be worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

Those who dance must pay the piper. When Lieut. Governor Mackintosh was dancing round the country on Territorial Fair business he followed the strains of his own sweet will, and now that the dance is over he is called upon to face the music—and the bill.

In the case of our baseball boys the prize money was forthcoming only after an action at law had been threatened. We learn from the Regina papers that many who were employed in connection with the Fair have not been paid, nor can they get any satisfaction as to when they may expect a settlement. The Lieut. Governor refused the suggestions and aid of those who would have assisted him in the management of the Fair. He run it on his own hook, and from *The Leader* report we judge he is still on the move and successfully avoiding those who would like very much to interview him. A sum of money was voted by the Dominion Government. This was supplemented by a grant from the Assembly. If the Fair has exceeded the estimated cost and the funds are exhausted it should not be a difficult matter to ascertain the shortage. Its success was marvellous, and if there are a few dollars extra required to straighten matters out, the money was well spent and the balance would no doubt be forthcoming. As an advertising medium it was a success. Surrounded by such circumstances it seems strange that this whole business should hang under such a cloud. If the representatives of the people resort to tactics beneath the dignity of their office their room is much better than their company. In this case an investigation seems necessary and we believe it the duty of the Ottawa authorities to enquire into this matter at once. The position of Lieut. Governor should be one of honor and respect, occupied only by those whose executive ability and moral character was above reproach.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

This question is receiving considerable attention and the coming civic election in Winnipeg will no doubt be largely influenced by the opinions held by the different candidates on this subject. Reform is freely spoken of by those who appear to believe such is needed. The line it should take and the necessity of the change is so far a very undecided quantity. Commissions and other methods have been suggested, but so far a scheme that would merit the confidence and support of the people has not been formulated. In the past, councils have been elected from the business men, those who have been successful and become prominent. It seems strange that when men have been more than ordinarily successful in their own business that they should because such utter failures in municipal management. Sound business principles are required as much in one as they are in the other. In large cities where the services of professional men can be obtained to engineer construction it is only a matter of oversight on the part of the council that the work is properly conducted. It is simply transition from municipal to political. Just as soon as municipal affairs become a specialty, public offices will be filled by those who have the

best "pull" politically and the results may not be as satisfactory as under the old system.

If the work is done by an executive supervised by a commission they will have to be elected from the people, and if paid for their services and expected to devote all their time to the work, to secure the best business talent will be an expensive luxury. It will be necessary first to show that money is being fatted away, and unless the reform would save sufficient to pay the expenses there would be nothing gained. It is opening a new field for the politician and no doubt he will avail himself of the opportunity, and in future days we will be called upon to support a Grit, Tory, Labor, or other candidate for the office of commissioner, etc.

Old Poll Parrot Story Retold.

A gentleman made a present to a family of a Poll parrot. On arrival at the farmhouse it would not speak, and the farmer undertook to teach her some Queen's English. After several unsuccessful attempts at "Pretty Poll," "What o'clock," etc., he lost his patience, and withdrawing Miss Poll from the cage, said: "Now, then, talk or I'll wring your neck." This failed, and with great disgust he threw her into the hen-coop as a fit companion to the dumb birds.

On paying his usual morning visit, he was much surprised to hear, "Talk or I'll wring your neck," from Poll. Opening the door, he found that there were about a dozen dead chickens around, the last one in the process of execution. Poll, with a very knowing look at the farmer, said: "You talk or I'll wring your neck." Collapse of farmer.

Gold-Lined Kootenay.

D. D. Mann and W. McKenzie arrived in Winnipeg a few days ago having been for some time among their mining properties in the Kootenay country. Mr. Mann, speaking to a reporter of the *Tribune*, described the prospects in that country as very wonderful. There is no boom, the properties being opened with the money of those who are working them, and not with foreign capital. A large number of the mines are in the hands of Canadians. No one who has not been in the country can form any estimate of its richness. Old miners from the great mining centres of the United States say that the richness of the Kootenay exceeds that of any other part of the continent. In fact, the whole country is just a succession of deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead and quicksilver. Though there is great activity in that country in mining, the industry is only in its infancy, and in a few years British Columbia will become one of the greatest mining countries in the world. What is needed is the completion of the railway through the Crow's Nest Pass from Lethbridge to the Kootenay. This would give an abundance of coal for smelting from the mines along the Pass, and would do more for finding a market for Manitoba products than the building of the Hudson's Bay Railroad. At present American butter, flour, cheese, oats, hay and other staples are being brought in from the States, the duty being paid. They are enabled to do this in the face of Canadian competition because of the round route by which Canadian goods have to go in. At present one butcher alone is buying 50 head of cattle per week on the ranches about Calgary and selling them in the Kootenay. All this could be trebled if the road were direct. This is a thing Manitobans should agitate for as the population in that country, will always be a consuming one for Manitoba products.

The quartz mills alone report an output last year of the value of \$2,000,000, not considering all the output from the placer and hydraulic mines.

Mr. Mann has a few samples of gold with him that make all those who see them have a desire to travel westward.

The Care of Farm Implements.

Among the many jobs to be completed before the winter sets in is the cleaning up and putting away of implements and farm machinery. On many well-regulated farms, where there is a roomy, convenient shed, no matter how cheaply constructed, and the men who use the implements are thoughtful, the job is never allowed to grow into more than a few minutes' work, which can be done at leisure on some stormy day. Upon too many farms, however, this is not the case. How often is an implement left at the very place where its labors ceased; or, perhaps, by more careful hands, it is taken to a bare corner of the field and there left exposed to all sorts of weather. At the end of an indefinite period, during which the implement may have been alternately soaked, dried, frozen and thawed, it is probably ruined to the buildings and placed in a barn now or implement shed just as it has been brought from the field, covered with accumulations of dirt, damp and rust, and altogether in the precise condition that is most favorable

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COAL COOKING STOVES! RANGES!

Full Assortment! Direct from Manufacturers!

Call and see these stoves before purchasing.

Prices Low.

R. BOGUE.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.

Is Lord Aberdeen—Particulars About His British Columbia Estate.

Some interesting particulars are available as to the Governor-General's extensive farming operations in the Okanagan Lake district of British Columbia. Lord Aberdeen's Coldstream ranch, situated in the White valley, four miles east of Vernon, includes an area of 15,000 acres or over twenty-three square miles, all fenced, of which 10,000 acres are serviceable only for stock grazing. The remainder is good arable land. The Governor-General's total expenditure on the estate in purchase money, improvements and management to date is understood to approach \$350,000 and at first at the hands of insufficient managers, His Excellency made some costly failures. Good results are, however, now occurring, and Lord Aberdeen confidently expects in the early future a good return on his investment. Rather more than 700 acres are already under cultivation, and of these some 500 are devoted to cereals, wheat and barley being largely grown.

One hundred acres are under fruit, 27 in hops and the remainder in roots, garden produce, etc. There are 600 head of cattle on the ranch, 100 horses and some sheep. The estate produced this year 120 tons of wheat, 40 tons of barley, 21 of which have been shipped experimentally to England. Cattle sold amounted to 250 head, all disposed within the province itself. Small fruits yielded 5 tons and hops 25 tons, at the rate of 1,750 pounds per acre. The larger fruit trees are, however, yet too young to bear, except to a modest extent. Lord Aberdeen's Coldstream estate, with its varied produce and continuous experimenting, largely serves the purpose of an experimental farm for the whole surrounding district and His Excellency consequently, at considerable cost, does increasingly good service to the agriculture of a most promising district of the British Columbia upper country, in which the expected early large development of gold and copper mining should afford exceptionally good opportunities for profitable general farming.

"It is true," says the Professor, "that the greater part of the implements of the farm cannot be wholly preserved from the destructive atmospheric agencies that have been mentioned. Those employed in tillage or outdoor operations must, of necessity, be subjected to a good deal of weathering. Now, because complete preservation cannot be obtained, in too many cases it is not considered worth while to take any precaution whatever. Hence, plows, harrows, scufflers, etc., receive little, if any, care, and are allowed to lie about for weeks or months in the wet season of the year, cumbering the head lands, or smothered in the dank herbage of some corner of a field, exposed to every passing shower, and alternately chilled by every evening's frost and thawed again by every morning's sun, while hayrakes and even mowers may be seen buried in the aftermath of fields from which the hay has long since been gathered.

"The means that may be taken to retard the progress of deterioration and to shield implements from the wasting influences of the atmosphere are few and simple in character, but not unimportant in effect. One very simple, practical direction is of great consequence. All implements employed at intermittent work should be taken to the shed and placed under cover, repaired, well cleaned and oiled, immediately after use. When laid up for long periods, such as winter, they should be at once overhauled, thoroughly cleaned, repaired, if necessary, painted and oiled, and be kept ready for taking out again on the shortest notice in good working order. By thus putting away implements and tools, much time, worry and money will be saved, and the slovenliness of a yard strewn with machines will not rise up and pronounce against the careless one as a slovenly, untidy farmer."

Abnormalities Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 day. The action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly lessens the pain. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Overcoatings in Montanacs, Naps, Beaver, Meltons, Pilots, Pea Jackets, Black French Worsted in all shades and fancy checks, Cheviots, English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Black French Trousering and Fancy Strips, Rubber Coats, Fur Collars and Cuffs in Otter, Beaver, Nutria, and Persian Lamb. The above lines are all new goods.

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These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair. Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard. Flannels, from 30c. to 50c. Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

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FOR FIRST CLASS

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

Fruit! Fruit!

House-keepers, hold your orders as I have made arrangements with one of the largest fruit growers in B. C. to supply me with all kinds of fruit for preserving and other purposes. I buy and pay cash to the growers and save commission men's profit, and I mean to and will sell cheaper than any one in town.

THOS. HEALEY.

Patch Grief with Proverbs

but don't try to patch up a lingering cough or cold by trying experimental remedies. Take

PYNY-PECTORAL

and relief is certain to follow. Cures the most obstinate coughs, colds, sore throats, in fact every form of throat, lung or bronchial inflammation induced by cold.

Large Bottle, 25 Cents.

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Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,
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Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

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FROM NEW YORK.

Majestic—White Star Line..... Nov. 13
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Cabin, \$40; \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, \$90, \$100, \$120, \$150, \$200, \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500, \$550, \$600, \$650, \$700, \$750, \$800, \$850, \$900, \$950, \$1000, \$1100, \$1200, \$1300, \$1400, \$1500, \$1600, \$1700, \$1800, \$1900, \$2000, \$2100, \$2200, \$2300, \$2400, \$2500, \$2600, \$2700, \$2800, \$2900, \$3000, \$3100, \$3200, \$3300, \$3400, \$3500, \$3600, \$3700, \$3800, \$3900, \$4000, \$4100, \$4200, \$4300, \$4400, \$4500, \$4600, \$4700, \$4800, \$4900, \$5000, \$5100, \$5200, \$5300, \$5400, \$5500, \$5600, \$5700, \$5800, \$5900, \$6000, \$6100, \$6200, \$6300, \$6400, \$6500, \$6600, \$6700, \$6800, \$6900, \$7000, \$7100, \$7200, \$7300, \$7400, \$7500, \$7600, \$7700, \$7800, \$7900, \$8000, \$8100, \$8200, \$8300, \$8400, \$8500, \$8600, \$8700, \$8800, \$8900, \$9000, \$9100, \$9200, \$9300, \$9400, \$9500, \$9600, \$9700, \$9800, \$9900, \$10000.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Matell.
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. G. McLeod.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 8; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 8. Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evensong at 7:30 (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evensong 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.
All seats free and unappropriated.

Hand.
I observed a locomotive in the railroad's yards one day.

It was waiting near the roundhouse, where the locomotives stay.
It was panting for the journey; it was coiled and manned.

And it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand.
It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip.

On their slender iron pavement, 'cause the wheels are apt to slip.
So when they strike a slippery spot, their tactics they demand.

To get a grip upon the rail they sprinkle it with sand.
It's about this way with travel along life's slippery track.

If your load is rather heavy, you are always sliding back.
So if locomotion you completely understand.

You'll provide yourself in starting, with a good supply of sand.
If your track is steep and hilly, and you strike a heavy grade.

And if those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made,
If you ever reach the summit of the upper table-land.

You'll find you'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.
If you strike some frigid weather and discover, to your cost.

That you are liable to slip on a heavy coat of frost.
Then some prompt action will be called into demand.

And you'll slide 'way to the bottom, if you haven't any sand.
You can get to any station that's on life's schedule seen.

If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's strong machine.
And you'll reach a place called 'Flame-town' at a rate of speed that's grand.

If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.
—F. E. VAN BUREN.

Supplementary Reading.

BY E. R. CAMPBELL, PIONEER.
Nature, the great teacher of mankind, presents, with every new day, new lessons of endless variety.

She does not require her pupils to spend so many months at one phase of her education before anything fresh is given, but the lessons are presented and each pupil imbibes her thoughts according to his industry and intelligence.

None are retarded because of their slower or less diligent companions, but each one is at liberty to satisfy his desire for knowledge, and knowledge comes according to his efforts.

How unlike this course, is that pursued in many of our schools, especially in regard to reading! The child comes into school. He is of a bright, inquiring nature. School life is to him a novelty. He is interested and works before many months elapse, he is in a position to read something for himself.

He is now promoted into Part II. He immediately recognizes that he has made some progress and his promotion enables him to measure that progress.

Now that he has become conscious of his powers, his interests are quickened and he desires to read for himself. It will not be long until he has made himself familiar with many of the lessons in his Part II. Some of them are two difficult while others are not interesting enough.

These will be abandoned until he goes through them with his teacher, and in the meantime until he receives promotion, his desire to read will become latent, unless something suitable be provided for it to feed upon.

When he receives promotion into the second reader, another measurement of his knowledge and powers takes place, and another impulse to read will be given. Again he will read through his new book, until its interesting stories have been mastered, and again his enthusiasm dies away for want of something to keep it up.

The same thing happens at every promotion in the public school. The "new book" stimulates him to read, and as soon as its interesting portions have been read, the impulse will subside, unless something suitable is provided. To foster this taste for reading should form one of the most important duties of every teacher, and

to do this we must have recourse to Supplementary Reading.

According to our new programme of studies, Supplementary Reading has three objects: (1) To provide reading collateral to our school texts. (2) To provide additional reading matter. (3) To create within the child a taste for good literature. I shall endeavor to show you how I have been trying to apply it along these lines in my own school.

To make my collateral reading effective, I have found it a great advantage to group the lessons in the readers according to themes, and then take up as much Supplementary Reading of a suitable nature, as I can find on that theme. Permit me to illustrate what I mean:—In a talk with some of my Third Standard pupils, the question arose, "What is a hero?" The definitions were somewhat vague, and it was easily to be seen that some considered any person who did any famous act as a hero, no matter what might have been the motive for that act. I told them that we would study the subject, and then we would be in a position to judge.

With this subject in view I made the following group.—"Casabianca," "Heroic Self," "The French at Ratibon," "Zibane," "Golden Deeds," and "The Road to the Trenches." To supplement these we read "The Two Miners," "Andy Moore," "The Revenge," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and "Enoch Arden." When we had read an extract the hero was carefully compared with those preceding, and their deeds, characters and motives discussed.

When we had finished our list each one had drawn his ideas of a hero from the examples, and I was happy in knowing that they were much more accurate than at first. Besides this gain, they had reaped the same advantage, as are to be derived from their ordinary reading lessons.

The second aim, that of furnishing additional reading matter for the child, is of great moment to both pupil and teacher. To the former it is a great educational factor, to the latter a first class disciplinary agent.

Activity is part of a child's nature. If he is supplied with the right kind of work, he will be active in doing it. If he is not supplied, he will be very active in supplying himself, and it is this home-spun employment that creates trouble in the school.

There is no teacher who has not been confronted with the problem of keeping his pupils properly employed in their seats. A class is given work to do. The brighter, and more industrious will naturally outstrip their slower, and more tardy companions. They will then have some spare time, and the question arises, "How shall I profitably employ those who have finished their assigned work?"

When a pupil has finished his work I permit him to select a book and read. I never question him as to how closely he has read, nor dictate what books he shall read, but let his taste guide him. I think this plan relieves him from the idea that he is compelled to read. When he is compelled, or thinks he is, his pleasure is turned into work and his interest into a dislike. I find that most of my pupils work hard to get through with their lessons that they may have the privilege of the books.

For this kind of work it is necessary that your books should be very interesting. The authorized Supplementary Readers are very helpful. They are just the right kind of thing for the child, and especially those "Fables and Folk Stories," by Scudder, and the "Seaside and Wayside Series." The average child lives in his imagination, and loves to picture wonderful people and wonderful things. Give him those fairy stories and watch the delight with which he revels in them and it will probably recall similar scenes in your own childhood. The "Seaside and Wayside" are very different books, but the effect on the child is very much the same. They show him some of the truly wonderful things of this world. They open his eyes to Nature, and he sees the little insects and birds in a very different light from that in which he saw them before. Before long he will come to regard them not as things that he may exercise his wanton cruelty upon, but as his little friends, placed upon earth, with a mission to fulfil, by the hand of the Creator.

To create within the child a taste for good reading should be an important duty of the teacher.

We look upon the child very often as our inferior and hold his mental powers in contempt. We sit down and enjoy ourselves reading some choice literature, but how often do we hand that selection to some boy or girl? We act as though any pleasure or benefit they might derive would lessen our own, and we excuse our somewhat elastic consciences by saying, "Oh, that is too difficult for them." They will come up to that standard in a few years and then it will be time enough for them. What resentment would spring up in us if some one more educated than ourselves should treat us in a similar way.

Even if this excuse does hold good in many cases we should be very careful. Mental growth is not measured by years, and it may happen, and I believe it very often does, that

some of our fourteen and fifteen-year-old pupils will appreciate a good thing as well as some of us teachers.

During the past year I have been making some experiments with my III and IV standard pupils. Having read "Enoch Arden," we took the following extracts from Irving's "Sketch Book": "The Widow and Her Son," "Rip Van Winkle," "The Country Church," "John Bull" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and I found that they not only grasped the threads of the stories but enjoyed very much the delicate humor that pervades many of the extracts. My next venture was with the "Lady of the Lake," and I must confess that when starting I had some doubt as to the result. Ere long my doubts vanished and my most sanguine hopes were more than realized.

Lately we have read a number of Longfellow's shorter poems, and at present we are taking up "Evangeline." My pupils enjoy it, and will probably receive as much benefit as from an elaborate study of a rhinoceros or giraffe.

The great difficulty with supplementary Reading is the purchase of books, but this I think is only an apparent difficulty. The teacher must take the initial step. Trustees are business men and as such will not be likely to invest until they can see the advantages of it. Even then in these hard times you must not expect too much or you will be disappointed. But if we remember that a "half loaf is better than no bread" and exercise some "patient endurance" I have no doubt that we will have our libraries equipped in the near future.

I have found that by uniting sight and Supplementary Reading the cost can be considerably lessened, and in a country school, at least, can be worked satisfactorily. The plan I follow is this:—One child takes the book and reads a portion. Some one else is asked to reproduce. This not only gains their attention, but it gives them good exercise in oral composition and trains their memory as well.

In conclusion, I would say to those of my fellow teachers who have not given much attention to this work, that in it you will find a friend. Not only will it prove helpful in dealing with your other work, but it will bring increased interest, pleasure and knowledge into your school rooms. It will assist in forming character, and help to drive out that dull monotony, which to often prevails the very place, where most of all, there should be brightness, cheerfulness and love.

A Great Home Paper.

Toronto turns out some excellent home and general newspapers, but none that is superior in any respect to The Weekly Globe. The Globe's enterprise is well known, and its reliability as a medium of information has always been its proud distinction. No Canadian journal devotes more space to purely Canadian topics, nor deals with Canadian affairs more fairly nor more thoroughly. Every Canadian home is the better for the weekly visits of this great paper.

You Don't Have to Swear Off
says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by W. W. Bole no cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of the North West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.
To Writ:
By virtue of certain Writs of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of Messrs. Harris Company, Limited, and E. A. Baker and Company, Defendants, and James McCalland, Defendant, and to me directed against the lands of James McCalland, I have caused and taken into Execution the following lands, namely:
The south west quarter of Section 15, Township 17, Range 26, Township 18, Range 26, Township 19, Range 26, Township 20, Range 26, Township 21, Range 26, Township 22, Range 26, Township 23, Range 26, Township 24, Range 26, Township 25, Range 26, Township 26, Range 26, Township 27, Range 26, Township 28, Range 26, Township 29, Range 26, Township 30, Range 26, Township 31, Range 26, Township 32, Range 26, Township 33, Range 26, Township 34, Range 26, Township 35, Range 26, Township 36, Range 26, Township 37, Range 26, Township 38, Range 26, Township 39, Range 26, Township 40, Range 26, Township 41, Range 26, Township 42, Range 26, Township 43, Range 26, Township 44, Range 26, Township 45, Range 26, Township 46, Range 26, Township 47, Range 26, Township 48, Range 26, Township 49, Range 26, Township 50, Range 26, Township 51, Range 26, Township 52, Range 26, Township 53, Range 26, Township 54, Range 26, Township 55, Range 26, Township 56, Range 26, Township 57, Range 26, Township 58, Range 26, Township 59, Range 26, Township 60, Range 26, Township 61, Range 26, Township 62, Range 26, Township 63, Range 26, Township 64, Range 26, Township 65, Range 26, Township 66, Range 26, Township 67, Range 26, Township 68, Range 26, Township 69, Range 26, Township 70, Range 26, Township 71, Range 26, Township 72, Range 26, Township 73, Range 26, Township 74, Range 26, Township 75, Range 26, Township 76, Range 26, Township 77, Range 26, Township 78, Range 26, Township 79, Range 26, Township 80, Range 26, Township 81, Range 26, Township 82, Range 26, Township 83, Range 26, Township 84, Range 26, Township 85, Range 26, Township 86, Range 26, Township 87, Range 26, Township 88, Range 26, Township 89, Range 26, Township 90, Range 26, Township 91, Range 26, Township 92, Range 26, Township 93, Range 26, Township 94, Range 26, Township 95, Range 26, Township 96, Range 26, Township 97, Range 26, Township 98, Range 26, Township 99, Range 26, Township 100, Range 26, Township 101, Range 26, Township 102, Range 26, Township 103, Range 26, Township 104, Range 26, Township 105, Range 26, Township 106, Range 26, Township 107, Range 26, Township 108, Range 26, Township 109, Range 26, Township 110, Range 26, Township 111, Range 26, Township 112, Range 26, Township 113, Range 26, Township 114, Range 26, Township 115, Range 26, Township 116, Range 26, Township 117, Range 26, Township 118, Range 26, Township 119, Range 26, Township 120, Range 26, Township 121, Range 26, Township 122, Range 26, Township 123, Range 26, Township 124, Range 26, Township 125, Range 26, Township 126, Range 26, Township 127, Range 26, Township 128, Range 26, Township 129, Range 26, Township 130, Range 26, Township 131, Range 26, Township 132, Range 26, Township 133, Range 26, Township 134, Range 26, Township 135, Range 26, Township 136, Range 26, Township 137, Range 26, Township 138, Range 26, Township 139, Range 26, Township 140, Range 26, Township 141, Range 26, Township 142, Range 26, Township 143, Range 26, Township 144, Range 26, Township 145, Range 26, Township 146, Range 26, Township 147, Range 26, Township 148, Range 26, Township 149, Range 26, Township 150, Range 26, Township 151, Range 26, Township 152, Range 26, Township 153, Range 26, Township 154, Range 26, Township 155, Range 26, Township 156, Range 26, Township 157, Range 26, Township 158, Range 26, Township 159, Range 26, Township 160, Range 26, Township 161, Range 26, Township 162, Range 26, Township 163, Range 26, Township 164, Range 26, Township 165, Range 26, Township 166, Range 26, Township 167, Range 26, Township 168, Range 26, Township 169, Range 26, Township 170, Range 26, Township 171, Range 26, Township 172, Range 26, Township 173, Range 26, Township 174, Range 26, Township 175, Range 26, Township 176, Range 26, Township 177, Range 26, Township 178, Range 26, Township 179, Range 26, Township 180, Range 26, Township 181, Range 26, Township 182, Range 26, Township 183, Range 26, Township 184, Range 26, Township 185, Range 26, Township 186, Range 26, Township 187, Range 26, Township 188, Range 26, Township 189, Range 26, Township 190, Range 26, Township 191, Range 26, Township 192, Range 26, Township 193, Range 26, Township 194, Range 26, Township 195, Range 26, Township 196, Range 26, Township 197, Range 26, Township 198, Range 26, Township 199, Range 26, Township 200, Range 26, Township 201, Range 26, Township 202, Range 26, Township 203, Range 26, Township 204, Range 26, Township 205, Range 26, Township 206, Range 26, Township 207, Range 26, Township 208, Range 26, Township 209, Range 26, Township 210, Range 26, Township 211, Range 26, Township 212, Range 26, Township 213, Range 26, Township 214, Range 26, Township 215, Range 26, Township 216, Range 26, Township 217, Range 26, Township 218, Range 26, Township 219, Range 26, Township 220, Range 26, Township 221, Range 26, Township 222, Range 26, Township 223, Range 26, Township 224, Range 26, Township 225, Range 26, Township 226, Range 26, Township 227, Range 26, Township 228, Range 26, Township 229, Range 26, Township 230, Range 26, Township 231, Range 26, Township 232, Range 26, Township 233, Range 26, Township 234, Range 26, Township 235, Range 26, Township 236, Range 26, Township 237, Range 26, Township 238, Range 26, Township 239, Range 26, Township 240, Range 26, Township 241, Range 26, Township 242, Range 26, Township 243, Range 26, Township 244, Range 26, Township 245, Range 26, Township 246, Range 26, Township 247, Range 26, Township 248, Range 26, Township 249, Range 26, Township 250, Range 26, Township 251, Range 26, Township 252, Range 26, Township 253, Range 26, Township 254, Range 26, Township 255, Range 26, Township 256, Range 26, Township 257, Range 26, Township 258, Range 26, Township 259, Range 26, Township 260, Range 26, Township 261, Range 26, Township 262, Range 26, Township 263, Range 26, Township 264, Range 26, Township 265, Range 26, Township 266, Range 26, Township 267, Range 26, Township 268, Range 26, Township 269, Range 26, Township 270, Range 26, Township 271, Range 26, Township 272, Range 26, Township 273, Range 26, Township 274, Range 26, Township 275, Range 26, Township 276, Range 26, Township 277, Range 26, Township 278, Range 26, Township 279, Range 26, Township 280, Range 26, Township 281, Range 26, Township 282, Range 26, Township 283, Range 26, Township 284, Range 26, Township 285, Range 26, Township 286, Range 26, Township 287, Range 26, Township 288, Range 26, Township 289, Range 26, Township 290, Range 26, Township 291, Range 26, Township 292, Range 26, Township 293, Range 26, Township 294, Range 26, Township 295, Range 26, Township 296, Range 26, Township 297, Range 26, Township 298, Range 26, Township 299, Range 26, Township 300, Range 26, Township 301, Range 26, Township 302, Range 26, Township 303, Range 26, Township 304, Range 26, Township 305, Range 26, Township 306, Range 26, Township 307, Range 26, Township 308, Range 26, Township 309, Range 26, Township 310, Range 26, Township 311, Range 26, Township 312, Range 26, Township 313, Range 26, Township 314, Range 26, Township 315, Range 26, Township 316, Range 26, Township 317, Range 26, Township 318, Range 26, Township 319, Range 26, Township 320, Range 26, Township 321, Range 26, Township 322, Range 26, Township 323, Range 26, Township 324, Range 26, Township 325, Range 26, Township 326, Range 26, Township 327, Range 26, Township 328, Range 26, Township 329, Range 26, Township 330, Range 26, Township 331, Range 26, Township 332, Range 26, Township 333, Range 26, Township 334, Range 26, Township 335, Range 26, Township 336, Range 26, Township 337, Range 26, Township 338, Range 26, Township 339, Range 26, Township 340, Range 26, Township 341, Range 26, Township 342, Range 26, Township 343, Range 26, Township 344, Range 26, Township 345, Range 26, Township 346, Range 26, Township 347, Range 26, Township 348, Range 26, Township 349, Range 26, Township 350, Range 26, Township 351, Range 26, Township 352, Range 26, Township 353, Range 26, Township 354, Range 26, Township 355, Range 26, Township 356, Range 26, Township 357, Range 26, Township 358, Range 26, Township 359, Range 26, Township 360, Range 26, Township 361, Range 26, Township 362, Range 26, Township 363, Range 26, Township 364, Range 26, Township 365, Range 26, Township 366, Range 26, Township 367, Range 26, Township 368, Range 26, Township 369, Range 26, Township 370, Range 26, Township 371, Range 26, Township 372, Range 26, Township 373, Range 26, Township 374, Range 26, Township 375, Range 26, Township 376, Range 26, Township 377, Range 26, Township 378, Range 26, Township 379, Range 26, Township 380, Range 26, Township 381, Range 26, Township 382, Range 26, Township 383, Range 26, Township 384, Range 26, Township 385, Range 26, Township 386, Range 26, Township 387, Range 26, Township 388, Range 26, Township 389, Range 26, Township 390, Range 26, Township 391, Range 26, Township 392, Range 26, Township 393, Range 26, Township 394, Range 26, Township 395, Range 26, Township 396, Range 26, Township 397, Range 26, Township 398, Range 26, Township 399, Range 26, Township 400, Range 26, Township 401, Range 26, Township 402, Range 26, Township 403, Range 26, Township 404, Range 26, Township 405, Range 26, Township 406, Range 26, Township 407, Range 26, Township 408, Range 26, Township 409, Range 26, Township 410, Range 26, Township 411, Range 26, Township 412, Range 26, Township 413, Range 26, Township 414, Range 26, Township 415, Range 26, Township 416, Range 26, Township 417, Range 26, Township 418, Range 26, Township 419, Range 26, Township 420, Range 26, Township 421, Range 26, Township 422, Range 26, Township 423, Range 26, Township 424, Range 26, Township 425, Range 26, Township 426, Range 26, Township 427, Range 26, Township 428, Range 26, Township 429, Range 26, Township 430, Range 26, Township 431, Range 26, Township 432, Range 26, Township 433, Range 26, Township 434, Range 26, Township 435, Range 26, Township 436, Range 26, Township 437, Range 26, Township 438, Range 26, Township 439, Range 26, Township 440, Range 26, Township 441, Range 26, Township 442, Range 26, Township 443, Range 26, Township 444, Range 26, Township 445, Range 26, Township 446, Range 26, Township 447, Range 26, Township 448, Range 26, Township 449, Range 26, Township 450, Range 26, Township 451, Range 26, Township 452, Range 26, Township 453, Range 26, Township 454, Range 26, Township 455, Range 26, Township 456, Range 26, Township 457, Range 26, Township 458, Range 26, Township 459, Range 26, Township 460, Range 26, Township 461, Range 26, Township 462, Range 26, Township 463, Range 26, Township 464, Range 26, Township 465, Range 26, Township 466, Range 26, Township 467, Range 26, Township 468, Range 26, Township 469, Range 26, Township 470, Range 26, Township 471, Range 26, Township 472, Range 26, Township 473, Range 26, Township 474, Range 26, Township 475, Range 26, Township 476, Range 26, Township 477, Range 26, Township 478, Range 26, Township 479, Range 26, Township 480, Range 26, Township 481, Range 26, Township 482, Range 26, Township 483, Range 26, Township 484, Range 26, Township 485, Range 26, Township 486, Range 26, Township 487, Range 26, Township 488, Range 26, Township 489, Range 26, Township 490, Range 26, Township 491, Range 26, Township 492, Range 26, Township 493, Range 26, Township 494, Range 26, Township 495, Range 26, Township 496, Range 26, Township 497, Range 26, Township 498, Range 26, Township 499, Range 26, Township 500, Range 26, Township 501, Range 26, Township 502, Range 26, Township 503, Range 26, Township 504, Range 26, Township 505, Range 26, Township 506, Range 26, Township 507, Range 26, Township 508, Range 26, Township 509, Range 26, Township 510, Range 26, Township 511, Range 26, Township 512, Range 26, Township 513, Range 26, Township 514, Range 26, Township 515, Range 26, Township 516, Range 26, Township 517, Range 26, Township 518, Range 26, Township 519, Range 26, Township 520, Range 26, Township 521, Range 26, Township 522, Range 26, Township 523, Range 26, Township 524, Range 26, Township 525, Range 26, Township 526, Range 26, Township 527, Range 26, Township 528, Range 26, Township 529, Range 26, Township 530, Range 26, Township 531, Range 26, Township 532, Range 26, Township 533, Range 26, Township 534, Range 26, Township 535, Range 26, Township 536, Range 26, Township 537, Range 26, Township 538, Range 26, Township 539, Range 26, Township 540, Range 26, Township 541, Range 26, Township 542, Range 26, Township 543, Range 26, Township 544, Range 26, Township 545, Range 26, Township 546, Range 26, Township 547, Range 26, Township 548, Range 26, Township 549, Range 26, Township 550, Range 26, Township 551, Range 26, Township 552, Range 26, Township 553, Range 26, Township 554, Range 26, Township 555, Range 26, Township 556, Range 26, Township 557, Range 26, Township 558, Range 26, Township 559, Range 26, Township 560, Range 26, Township 561, Range 26, Township 562, Range 26, Township 563, Range 26, Township 564, Range 26, Township 565, Range 26, Township 566, Range 26, Township 567, Range 26, Township 568, Range 26, Township 569, Range 26, Township 570, Range 26, Township 571, Range 26, Township 572, Range 26, Township 573, Range 26, Township 574, Range 26, Township 575, Range 26, Township 576, Range 26, Township 577, Range 26, Township 578, Range 26, Township 579, Range 26, Township 580, Range 26, Township 581, Range 26, Township 582, Range 26, Township 583, Range 26, Township 584, Range 26, Township 585, Range 26, Township 586, Range 26, Township 587, Range 26, Township 588, Range 26, Township 589, Range 26, Township 590, Range 26, Township 591, Range 26, Township 592, Range 26, Township 593, Range 26, Township 594, Range 26, Township 595, Range 26, Township 596, Range 26, Township 597, Range 26, Township 598, Range 26, Township 599, Range 26, Township 600, Range 26, Township 601, Range 26, Township 602, Range 26, Township 603, Range 26, Township 604, Range 26, Township 605, Range 26, Township 606, Range 26, Township 607, Range 26, Township 608, Range 26, Township 609, Range 26, Township 610, Range 26, Township 611, Range 26, Township 612, Range 26, Township 613, Range 26, Township 614, Range 26, Township 615, Range 26, Township 616, Range 26, Township 617, Range 26, Township 618, Range 26, Township 619, Range 26, Township 620, Range 26, Township 621, Range 26, Township 622, Range 26, Township 623, Range 26, Township 624, Range 26, Township 625, Range 26, Township 626, Range 26, Township 627, Range 26, Township 628, Range 26, Township 629, Range 26, Township 630, Range 26, Township 631, Range 26, Township 632, Range 26, Township 633, Range 26, Township 634, Range 26, Township 635, Range 26, Township 636, Range 26, Township 637, Range 26, Township 638, Range 26, Township 639, Range 26, Township 640, Range 26, Township 641, Range 26, Township 642, Range 26, Township 643, Range 26, Township 644, Range 26, Township 645, Range 26, Township 646, Range 26, Township 647, Range 26, Township 648, Range 26, Township 649, Range 26, Township 650, Range 26, Township 651, Range 26, Township 652, Range 26, Township 653, Range 26, Township 654, Range 26, Township 655, Range 26, Township 656, Range 26, Township 657, Range 26, Township 658, Range 26, Township 659, Range 26, Township 660, Range 26, Township 661, Range 26, Township 662, Range 26, Township 663, Range 26, Township 664, Range 26, Township 665, Range 26, Township 666, Range 26, Township 667, Range 26, Township 668, Range 26, Township 669, Range 26, Township 670, Range 26, Township 671, Range 26, Township 672, Range 26, Township 673, Range 26, Township 674, Range 26, Township 675, Range 26, Township 676, Range 26, Township 677, Range 26, Township 678, Range 26, Township 679, Range 26, Township 680, Range 26, Township 681, Range 26, Township 682, Range 26, Township 683, Range 26, Township 684, Range 26, Township 685, Range 26, Township 686, Range 26, Township 687, Range 26, Township 688, Range 26, Township 689, Range 26, Township 690, Range 2

THE FARM.

Apples All the Year.

In setting an orchard for market use there should not be too many varieties, still we would select several varieties of winter apples, and a few choice varieties of early apples, as these often sell well in the local markets, says a correspondent.

Among the best of very early apples may be mentioned Early Colton. This ripens about ten days in advance of Red Astracan, color a rich golden yellow, fruit of good size and of pleasant flavor for eating. This is also an excellent variety for cooking; no orchard is complete without at least one tree of this variety, which we believe has only in recent years been introduced. It has fruited several seasons with us, and thus far seems to be an annual bearer. This season the tree was heavily laden with bloom, but like other varieties the fruit was killed by the severe frosts of early May.

While the Baldwin apple is, perhaps, the best market apple grown, it is not an annual bearer and can hardly be depended upon to produce more than one crop in two seasons, so if several varieties of winter apples are planted some of these varieties may produce a crop in the "off year" when apples are scarce and high in price, and thus prove more profitable than any other would produce in a year of abundance.

A few trees of Grimes' Golden should be found in the orchard. The fruit is of fair size and rich golden color, good keeper and good to cook, while in our opinion it takes a better apple than we have yet seen to excel it in quality.

In planting a young orchard several years ago we selected about forty Baldwin trees, twelve Mann, twelve Ben Davis, and a few other varieties. The trees are now old enough to produce fruit. The Baldwin we know can be depended upon, as we have grown that variety before. The Mann apple has not yet fruited, and we cannot say how satisfactory that variety will prove. The Ben Davis has already produced several crops and has proven to be an annual bearer, so many of the trees have fruited, and that was owing to the freeze, as the trees at that time were full of bloom.

A tree that will produce fruit every year like the Ben Davis has much to commend it. Though the fruit is of good size and appearance as far as color goes, so many of the apples are inclined to be rough and knobby in shape that of the fruit from some trees we have seen probably not more than 10 per cent. would be fit for market, and we are told that this variety has the same fault when grown in other localities. The great value of the Ben Davis would seem to be that it is an annual bearer and also one of the best keeping apples to be found. At this writing, August 10th, we still have in our cellar good sound apples of this variety, crop of 1904. While this is the "off year" for the Ben Davis has kept us supplied thus far, and the end is not yet. There was no extra care taken to make these apples keep; they were simply put in bins in the cellar.

Some will say, "The Ben Davis is of only ordinary quality." When they are thoroughly ripened along in March they are of very good flavor. No apple is at its best until ripe, and along in midsummer when there are no other apples to be had and the Ben Davis is present, we say the quality is not to be despised.

There is another good apple of which we have a single tree growing in our orchard. This is said to excel the Ben Davis in keeping qualities. This variety is Heyd's King of the West. The fruit of this is said to keep from one season until the crop of the next season is ripe. However, we have not yet fruited this variety and cannot say in regard to that.

In planting an orchard for house use too many varieties can hardly be selected, provided they are good ones. The aim should be to keep a succession of good apples the year round. In orchard space is limited and only a few of the different varieties are wanted, two or more varieties may be grafted on the same tree. In this way thirty or forty varieties of apples may be grown successfully on perhaps a dozen trees.

Of course there are many good varieties of apples well worth planting, but we will not take space to mention them here. Varieties that succeed well in your locality are as a rule the ones to plant. We have mentioned a few varieties, some of which we believe are not yet in general cultivation, our object being to show that apples can be had the year round.

Building a Root House.

This is the time of year to think about building a substantial house for the storage of the root crops now growing so luxuriantly. Invariably try to avoid the necessity of carrying vegetables, such as onions, that are ready for market in the fall, into or through the winter, writes a correspondent. This would involve risks and sure losses by freezing, rotting, shrinkage, etc., and I find it more profitable to sell what I have to sell as soon as I can find sale for it than to try to hold it for a rise in prices. But we have to store celery, cabbage and potatoes, and roots of all sorts, and perhaps apples and pears, even if mostly for home use only. Usually it is not advisable to fill the cellar under the living rooms full of vegetables and fruits. There is more or less decay and a consequent poisoning of the atmosphere.

But when a portion of the cellar is used as a furnace room, and entirely unsuitable for a storage room, and even the other part of the cellar is too dry and warm to keep vegetables and fruits in good condition, we have very little chance to get the stuff we wish to have on hand during the winter and spring in the cellar. This is our situation. The possession of a conveniently located regular root house will help us out of all these difficulties. For ordinary use it need not be large, either. But a serviceable structure of this kind can be easily and cheaply put up on any place. Pits or root houses are largely employed by professional celery growers in various parts of the country for winter storage of celery, and they are indeed admirably adapted for this purpose.

The pit is sunk only two or two and a half feet into the ground. The ridge pole is seven feet from the bottom, more or less, and is held by stout posts. The lower end of the root rests on plates or planks laid on the surface of the ground alongside the pit,

and two rows of posts with stringers support the center of each side. This framework should be made very strong and solid, as it will have to support considerable weight. Strong rails or poles, old planks, etc., may be placed close together and, like, from ground plates to the ridge pole, then covered with straw, corn stalks, hay, or any kind of litter to the depth of a foot or so, when the final covering of soil down to the pit is to be put on. A door is left in the south side and a small window with a chance of ventilation in the opposite end.

This description, incomplete as it may be, will show plainly enough what the construction of a root house, and also how safe it can be made against danger from freezing, even in the coldest weather. When properly closed, or ventilated, as circumstances may require, the inside temperature can be easily maintained within a minimum of variation, and roots and other vegetables may be kept in good order all winter, while cabbages and beets flourish splendidly. Of course there must be drainage underneath. Without storage facilities of this kind, and a heating furnace in the cellar under the house, we have to fall back on the expedient of keeping roots in barrels under the ground near the brim, covering with boards and litter to exclude frost, or by using the hot-bed pits for the storage of cabbage, roots, etc.

A NEW DIET FOR CATS AND DOGS.

Thousands of Horses Slaughtered in London Nowadays to Feed Household Pets.

One of the strangest and most profitable trades of London is the wholesale and retail business of horsemeat for cat and dog food. In barrows, pony traps and hand carts the hawkers of horseflesh cry their wares throughout the city and find a ready and constant sale for them. There is hardly a household that fails to buy of the "cat's meat man."

Actually 26,000 horses, played out, maimed and aged, are killed and cut up in the English metropolis every year for this purpose. All day long and all night long the slaughtering of these beasts goes on, and the three or four establishments that cater to the trade continually have their hands full. Each horseman on an average 275 pounds of meat, and as 26,000 horses a year mean 500 horses a week, it follows that the cats and dogs of London whose masters and mistresses patronize the "horse food" man manage to dispose of over ten tons a day. The hawkers sell this meat in barrels, worth a pound cutting up into six or seven portions, each being properly skewered. An interesting fact in relation to the skewers is that half a ton of them are used each day, or 152 1/2 tons of dead wood a year. The ten tons a day of dead horses are cut up into 134,400 meals. The magnitude of the trade can be seen from the fact that it keeps constantly employed thirty wholesale salesmen.

TWO WEEKS' VACATION IN BED.

A Pleasurable Holiday Thus Spent by Two Hospital Nurses Who Were Short of Sleep.

J. M. Barrie suggested in one of his skits that the best way to spend a holiday was to spend it in bed, but until quite recently this theory was never put into actual practice. Two hospital nurses of London tried it the other day, however, with the most pronounced success. They each had a fortnight's vacation and they hired a cottage in the country and engaged an old woman to attend on them. The inhabitants of the little community were not informed regarding this novel project, and as the days went by and the newcomers were never seen the neighbors naturally were astonished.

Some suggested that there was some terrible mystery about these women and that their strange and unnatural behavior should immediately be probed. It was thought a valuable to have a consultation with the police of the district. The little cottage was not molested nor its secrets probed into, and the story did not come out until the two ladies, their vacation over, made a call upon the vicar, and after giving him some small sum for charity explained the matter.

It appears that they had practically spent their whole time in bed. For a year past they had got their sleep in such short snatches and subject to so many interruptions that their one idea of a blissful holiday was a season of absolute and undisturbed repose.

The Coal Output.

Some idea of the enormous riches garnered up of old in the chambers of the earth is afforded by the single item of coal, for instance. It appears that the greatest producer in this line is the kingdom of Great Britain, which is stated to have an output of 180,000,000 tons annually, employing 640,000 persons; the United States is credited with an output of 163,000,000 tons in 1893, bituminous and anthracite; the output of Germany equals 73,000,000 tons, lignites not included, and there are employed in its extraction 290,000 persons; about 19,000,000 tons are annually mined in Belgium, and 117,000 persons employed; France has an annual product of some 25,000,000 tons, employing 130,000 persons; apart from lignite, Austria-Hungary shows a total of 10,700,000 tons of coal annually; Spain's output is 3,300,000 tons a year; Italy, 300,000 tons; Sweden, 200,000 tons; Japan, 3,250,000 tons; Russia's annual output is 6,250,000 tons, with an estimated force of 42,000 men; Australasia is put down as having an annual production of about 4,000,000 tons, with 11,000 persons employed; the output of Nova Scotia is set down at 2,250,000 tons, while British Columbia puts out some 1,200,000 tons.

Bigger Nuisances.

Cummo—I detect Jaymitch. He tells all he knows!
Cawker—I is not the chap who tells all he knows that annoys me most.
No! It is the one who tells all he doesn't know.

Doctor—"I would advise you, dear madam, to take frequent baths, plenty of air, and dress in cool gowns." Husband (on hour later)—"What did the doctor say?" Wife—"He said I ought to do a watering place, and afterwards to the mountains and to get some new light gowns at once."

A MILITARY INVENTOR.

CHAT WITH CAPT. WOODGATE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Fond of Soldiering—A Wonderful Magazine Ride—His Extraordinary Tools Pattern Purchased by the Government—The Most Powerful Electric Signaling Light in the World—Remarkable Strength of Capt. Woodgate.

A writer in the Sketch, London, recently had an interesting interview with a noted officer of the British army, which is here reproduced:

"What! playing, Capt. Woodgate?" I exclaimed, on entering the pleasant quarters of this smart young officer, late of South Wales Borderers, and catching sight of a tall tale brown-paper covered roll of type-written sheets which he threw down as he rose to greet me.

"Yes, I'm afraid I must plead guilty. It is a three-act play," he replied as he offered me his cigarette case, "which I have evolved from a little skit I wrote when we were stationed at Cairo. I rather 'caught on' indeed, people very kindly said it attracted a 'bumper' house. So I have been persuaded to develop it into a three-act comedy. There is this to be said for it, that one manager here would have accepted it at once had not a recent cause célèbre rendered him shy—though, as a matter of fact, the subject of my play has not the remotest relation to that case. However, to suit the hypersensitive, I am tinkering up the play so as to take it a thousand miles away from any such idea."

"Is this your first attempt at turning the sword into the pen, Capt. Woodgate?"

"No; I've perpetrated another play, and I have strong hopes of it. Besides, I've written several others, and for the best manager in the world for an ambitious playwright—the waste paper basket," airily remarked my vis-a-vis, as he pulled at his fair mustache.

"And you are still suffering from the fever commonly known as the cacochetia scribendi?"

"Yes, I'm afraid so. I'm off almost directly to the frontier of Egypt. I shall there have leisure enough to spoil any amount of foolscap, I expect."

"You have liked soldiering, I suppose?"

"Oh, certainly! I cannot say in fact I particularly liked it, but I have enjoyed the suppression of the Boerist riots in 1886, when we were frequently thirty-six out of forty consecutive hours under arms in the streets. No, I was not in the regiment when the Boerist riots broke out. Well, no, of course, I should have remembered that that episode was rather before my time. However, it suggests my asking you about your patented magazine rifle and how you came to invent it."

"I was engaged in the quieting down of the Boerist riots, utilizing the recoil as an automatic action in the discharge of the following shot, which turned my thoughts in the direction of designing an automatic magazine rifle. My rifle was very similar to the Mauser in the way of loading. It employed two or three magazines, of five cartridges made up of 'riflette,' a smokeless powder much less damaging to the rifling of a barrel than cordite. My rifle is capable of firing ten cartridges in five seconds, and I can calculate, then, what the fire of a regiment armed with this weapon would mean. My automatic rifle has been taken up by a syndicate, and finishing touches of improvement are now being given to it. It is at present under trial by the French and Italian governments, and I am sure it will be successful."

"Could the same principle be applied to the revolver?"

"Oh, certainly. I have already so applied it, only I should prefer to use the term 'revolver' instead of revolver. In this pistol the well-known drawback to a revolver, namely, the necessity of having a magazine between the chamber and barrel—is obviated. The weapon is so constructed as to hold ten cartridges, which one in the chamber."

"Did you not also invent some trenching tool?" I asked, lighting up another cigarette.

"Yes, and the pattern was purchased by the government and adopted by the service in 1892. No, I made nothing from the transaction—quite the other way, as I was paid £200 less than I had expended in perfecting the tool. However, I had the satisfaction of knowing that they superseded the Wallace pattern. Mine consisted of distinct tools—a spade and a pickaxe, carried hand upwards—as against the Wallace, which was a combined spade and grubber and not much better than a top. I was four years bringing mine to perfection."

"I am told that many of our volunteer regiments use your patented equipment?"

"Quite right, and it might have been adopted by the regulars, only there was no competition. As the pattern was sent in too late—indeed the Slade equipment had already been practically selected. However, I don't think that equipment is as popular as the Glenny-Woodgate: at any rate, I know that the volunteer regiments are not so much interested in the Slade as in the Glenny-Woodgate. The men refused to come to parade rather than wear the Slade, and one volunteer regiment paid as much as three shillings a head to have that pattern converted to mine. The truth was that a man had been sacrificed to appearance, the men complaining that Slade dragged the belt distressingly inwards and upwards."

"Into what other paths of science have you wandered?"

"I suppose you want to draw me out respecting my electric signaling light. Well, I venture to say, it is the lightest in weight, and the most powerful for its size, in the world. It is a cube of about six inches, and weighs only a few pounds. By means of powerful magnifying glasses its light can be seen twenty miles away. It would be especially useful in India, where lightning is impracticable through the climate disintegrating the lime pencils. However, the government would not take it on. At first they said the signal employed in the battery would not do in a liquid state, so we solidified them. Then they said there must be no acids at all! Indeed, the inventor finds it very heart-breaking work to do anything for the government; and as to its being very ruinous to the pocket, there is not the slightest doubt."

"Now, before I go I want you to tell me about your weight lifting. How did you manage to acquire the strength I was hearing of?"

"Oh, well, I don't know, unless it was that I was through the month's gymnastic course at Aldershot, and from '91 to '93 was Superintendent of Gymnasia at

Woolwich. While there I adopted the 'Sandow system' of using light five-pound dumbbells, which practice, I have found, develops the muscles marvellously, enabling one to tackle tremendous weights. Here's a photo for you of my bust, executed by my friend, the well-known sculptor, Percy Wood of Queen Anne street. The upper arm is 15 inches in circumference and the deltoid 10 1/2 inches.

"I should think you must have possessed the finest physique of any amateur?"

"Yes, as far as the deltoid muscles are concerned. But there are, I think, two other amateurs who can raise the same weight that I could—viz. 170 pounds from the floor to arm's length over the head. Perhaps my best feat was supporting on my shoulders five men on a bar, the gross weight being 800 pounds. Another effort of strength was cutting a bar of lead 2 1/2 inches thick in two; and turning a corner with a ten-pound dumbbell in each hand represented agility and strength combined. But I have given all that up now, and want to go in for certain-lifting instead."

POULTRY RAISING IN FRANCE.

Dainty Fowls That Parisian Gourmets Pay From \$5 to \$8 For.

A visit to the Halles Centrales, or great market place of Paris, in the early morning, is very interesting, and reveals something of that marvelous organization which is essential to the feeding of a great city. Here we find almost every form of animal and vegetable food, dealers and buyers alike characterized by great activity, and together providing for the needs of consumers, who, a few hours later, will find on their tables delicacies of all kinds. Among poultry, all of which is dead, many kinds may be noted—some of an ordinary type for common needs and common pockets, while others are of a higher class and command bigger prices. The latter embrace birds of the Faverolles type, from Seine-et-Oise, large and fleshy, together with the dainty petits, pousins, choice morsels of gournands, exquisite La Fleche, Le Mans, and Cortes Pates, from Southern Normandy, and La Bresse, from the departments of Ain and Saône-et-Loire. Probably the latter will first command attention by reason of

their marvelous quality of flesh, and fine ness of bone. But, if we think of purchasing, our breath will be taken away, the demand being from 25 to 40 francs for the fowls. And if we visit the south and south-east of France, sojourn on the Riviera for health or pleasure, we shall find great quantities of fowls partaking of the same quality, and, though, though, though, they do not make quite the same demand on our pockets as at Paris.

Recently a correspondent spent a week in the La Bresse country, returning with a number of specimens of the poultry keeping when properly carried on, and the desirability of seeking to produce the best qualities.

In the first place it may be explained that the La Bresse country lies at the west of the Jura mountains, near the Rhone, and to the southeast of Burgundy. The country is undulating, with high hills and mountains both east and west. It is very fertile, producing, in addition to the usual cereals, maize, buckwheat, roots, grapes, and fruit of all kinds. The soil is a mixture of all that intensity of cultivation which is characteristic of French agriculture, and in driving about the country one is struck by the fact that scarcely an inch of room is wasted. Small farms prevail, a place of only a few acres being regarded as large, and most of the farmers are owners, as well as occupiers, though there are many tenants under the chief's "propriétaires."

As will be gathered from what has already been stated, poultry form an important part of the life of the La Bresse country. On one day upward of 10,000 live fowls on sale, and at Bourg several hundred women and men principally the former, were offering their dead poultry. As one drives about, chickens seem to be ubiquitous. They are

UNDER NO RESTRICTION, but allowed to wander over the fields, both arable and pasture, and amongst the vines and fruit trees wherever they please. But from this it must not be imagined that the great numbers are kept on each farm. Many of the smaller people only rear fifty or sixty per annum, ranging up to 500 on the larger places. This latter number being quite exceptional. But on a moderate sized farm of rather more than twenty acres I was told that the sale of eggs and poultry amounts to over 800 in the twelve months. Probably not one penny has been spent on food, but everything required had been produced there—corn, meat, and milk.

The La Bresse fowls are very distinctive in type, and great attention is paid to purity of race. Again and again I was assured that no fowls equalled the La Bresse fowls in quality of flesh, in rapidity of growth, and in the other economic properties. Apparently, small external points are regarded carefully, and I think these people are right in so doing. These points are simply signs or marks indicating purity of race. The La Bresse fowls are light and active in habit, but with remarkable length of body, very light bone, long neck and legs, and a single comb. The hens very rarely sit, but they can scarcely be termed non-sitters. The length of body, or keel, combined with flesh-forming qualities, explains why it is that they prove such magnificent table fowls.

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"So you took your family to the sea shore? I said the factious man. 'I did,' was the melancholy reply. 'Where there was a breaking of the breaking of the waves—' 'Yes and the breaking of the engagements—' 'Yes, and of the \$20 bills.'"

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

In Buying Canned Goods.

In these days of universal canning—and they are not by any means mentioned in a disparaging sense—there is more or less danger that imperfect goods may be purchased. Unfortunately, there are cheap, poor, unreliable articles put into cans, as well as offered in other ways. An eminent physician, who has carefully studied the matter, lays down some rules for the guidance of housekeepers, based upon his investigations, which are well worth bearing in mind and observing in the selection of canned food material. His instructions are to "reject every article that does not show the line of rosin round the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam on the side of the can. Reject every can that does not have the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it as well as the name of the company or town where manufactured. Standards have all this. When the wholesale dealer is ashamed to have his name on the goods, fight shy of him. Press up the bottom of the can. If decomposition is beginning, the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of the oiler of your sewing machine will do. If the goods are sound, it will be solid, and there will be no rattle in the tin. Reject every tin that shows any sign of rust around the cap on the inside of the can. If housekeepers are educated on these points, then the murmur of zinc amalgam will become a thing of the past."

A Home-Made Book Case.

If a person would not exercise his ingenuity and also a little thought so many neat pieces of furniture could be made at a very slight expense. A book case, for instance, can be fashioned from a box in which shoes, soap, or canned goods have been packed, and with some paint and putty, a brass rod and some light curtains be made quite an attractive piece of furniture.

Take, or make a box any size or shape you choose. With sand paper make it smooth and fill up all services and holes with putty. Put in as many shelves as the box will permit, and do not have them more than seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. A strip of cornice moulding should cap the cabinet all around the top. Stain or paint it to correspond with the other furniture or woodwork in the room. A brass rod placed across the case, near the top, from which curtains of silk or any other pretty soft material may be suspended will complete the cabinet. Two curtains will be prettier than one, for when one is drawn the other may be pushed back, giving it a more graceful appearance. When all is ready place on the shelves a good encyclopedia of English literature, a good history of our own country, and some copies of our best poets and authors.

Hints and Helps.

A housekeeper declares against screens, and in favor of lavender, to mitigate the fly nuisance. She throws her windows wide open to the air, and relies, as her mother and grandmother did before her, according to her testimony, solely on lavender for protection. Five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mixed with an equal amount of water, and used in a common atomizer, about the table and wherever flies are annoying, will banish these small tormentors, and shed beside a delightful aroma of cleanliness.

Apply sweet spirits of nitre to mosquito bites, and it will draw out all soreness and itching, if the skin is not broken by scratching it.

If the seams of a new tin pan or pan are well greased with fresh lard or sweet oil, and the pan set on a stove shelf or other warm place for twenty-four hours before it is washed, it will not rust afterward.

A simple way to remove grease spots from wall paper caused by the head resting against the wall is to hold a piece of clean blotting paper over the spot and press a moderate warm flat iron over it. Repeat the operation until all the grease is out.

When a ham or a large piece of meat is boiled for slicing cold, use plenty of water and let the meat stand in it until cold, or by so doing the meat will retain much of the nutriment which has been drawn out during the boiling process.

A cleaning fluid for men's clothes that the housewife will find valuable consists of one part of deodorized benzine, one-half drachm sulphuric ether, one-half drachm chloroform, one drachm alcohol, and a very little good cologne. It is used for cleaning coats, collars and outside garments, simply with an old piece of soft black silk. For neckties—and it can be used on those of light colors as well as black—apply with a piece of white silk. In washing soiled black goods put a table-spoonful of warm water. Twenty or twenty-five cents will pay the druggist for a quart bottle of the mixture.

Purify by Agitation.

Our eastern water got to smelling bad. I heard that agitation would help the trouble, and tried pumping out of and back into the cistern through a hose attached to a pump nozzle. A few minutes work made a very noticeable improvement. It is simple, easy and effective; every one so troubled should try it.—H. C. B.

Unfermented Grape Juices.

Pick over grapes, place in a porcelain or granite kettle, water to barely cover, boil until the skins burst, strain, add half as much sugar as juice; boil 10 minutes. Can and seal closely. Keep in a cool, dry, dark place.

Covers that Stick.

A fruit jar cover which will not readily come off should be inverted and the top put in hot water for a minute or two. Then the cover yields to a very slight effort.

A September Straw.

September grins at the man in the straw, Of the Alpine style or flat, And she softly murmurs into his ear: Where did you get that hat?

FALL FUN.

Mollie—"Do you like trolley parties?" Dollie—"I just love 'em. You know I'm engaged to one; it's a motorman."

"Miss Octave is a beautiful player." "You mean she plays beautifully." "No, that's exactly what I don't mean."

"Could't your husband be induced to try the faith cure?" "I think he could. He's tried dozens of things he didn't believe in."

Emma, I just saw the lieutenant kissing you. Don't let me see that again." "Certainly, mamma. We shall be more cautious hereafter."

Dora—"Mr. Spooner says he always feels like a fish out of water when he's with me." Cora—"Then you've hooked him, have you?"

Van Jay—"Miss Meeks called me a fool. Do I look like a fool?" Millicent—"No, you do not. I don't think she judged you by your looks."

Jack Potter—"Making love is a goodly playing cards." Miss Pippin—"How so?" Jack Potter—"There's a lot in making love that's a hand is worth."

Bookkeeper—"I see by the paper that our customer, Scudskins, is married. Fashionable tailor—'Indeed! I shall be sorry to lose him.'"

First wispiend at a hotel—"He's a mean cuss; didn't give me a cent." Second wispiend—"That fool was brushty give me a quarter."

Uncle—"You only write me once every month, when you want money." Nephew (a student)—"I beg your pardon, uncle; last month I had to write twice."

"You say he is a promoter? What is his line, do you know?" "I couldn't say positively, but I have a suspicion he deals mostly in flaring pneumatic tires."

"Yes," said Mrs. Hummingbird, "I learned to cook without any difficulty at all. There was only one trouble about it."

"What was that?" "Educating my husband's appetite."

"A word is enough for the wise." "Is a proverb that tells us no lies."

"Which is why to a jury, they say, a lawyer must talk half a day."

"Did you have any trouble with your French when you were in Paris?" "No; I understood my French well enough, though those meany Parisians didn't. They had all the trouble."

Blevis—"I am delighted to see you! But what a stormy night for a call!" Bostick (hanging up his dripping coat)—"I know it is bad; but it is an ideal night for finding people at home."

"You should never take anything that doesn't agree with you," the physician told him, "but I'd always followed that rule. Maria," he remarked to his wife, "where would you be?"

Hoax—"How is it you're not married yet?" Joaz—"This amateur photographic craze is responsible for it." "How so?" "All the girls I know have taken to developing negatives."

If my cook could ride a cycle She would make a record near, For, to judge her by her dimmer, She's a scorching hard to beat."

Conolly—"I thought you were going to marry Miss Kostique?" Guscoe—"Going to ask her to wait, but she's got to go about even." "How so, dear boy?" "She must say either 'yes' or 'no.'"

Docher—"Do you think that constantly wearing a hat has a tendency to make a man bald?" Jazmin—"No; but when a man is bald I've noticed that it has a tendency to make him constantly wear hats."

"I don't see any use in getting blue over it, old man. She isn't the only girl in the world." "That's just what I'm blue about. Think of the chances I have of making the same kind of a fool of myself again."

Miss Inherent—"You say, you object to Charles because he is too much in the swim?" Her father—"Most decidedly." Miss Inherent—"But papa, I am sure he would give up bathing altogether if he knew."

Grocer (to new boy)—"See now, if you can lift this fifty-pound bag of flour. New boy—"No sir, I can't." Grocer—"Then you can't carry fifty pounds?" New boy—"But this wasn't weighed on your scales!"

The grammar class was on the floor. "In the sentence 'I love you,' what is the mood of the verb?" asked the teacher. "Sentimental mood," replied one of the grammar men, "the next mood of the summer at the sea shore."

Task early sign: "Keep off the grass!" From night of man will shortly pass: Soon shall we see, as of old before, Its rule successor: "Shut the door!"

"Of course," said the practical girl, "there is such a thing as love at sight." "I'm so glad to hear that," cried the sentimental friend. "Yes—but I always advise giving it at least thirty days to settle just the same."

"For the life of me I cannot see why a man should get married," cried a friend, "people think it is a very foolish thing to do." "You're right," complained the young man who was on the bridal tour. "Nor me, neither," remarked the passenger with the white whiskers. "An I may state further that I been married twelve years."

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

An Italian's Alleged Discovery—Barrage of the Disease in France.

A new cure for consumption has been reported by Consul Chancelier, at Havre. He says the cure was first brought to the attention of the world at a congress of physicians and scientists at Bordeaux to consider the question of combating consumption by vaccination. Prof. Marigliano, an Italian, read a paper which attracted much attention, claiming to have discovered an efficacious process for the treatment of consumption by the injection of tubercular serum, which he says renders the subjects of disease immune. The Consul recalls the comparative failure of other attempts to treat consumption successfully, and says this particular process is still in the experimental stage. The paper is open to several suggestions, for Prof. Marigliano gives no precise information as to his process for obtaining the serum, which can be had only from himself, and statistics are incomplete and lacking confirmation, and his infatuation is so complete, that he is regarded as an accomplished fact. Incidentally the Consul gives some startling figures of the ravages of consumption in Paris. He shows that it caused thirty-eight times more deaths than cholera combined. In five years in all France there were 499 deaths from consumption per 100,000 people, a greater mortality than that caused by the most malignant epidemic of cholera.

VIENNA OLD AGE HOMES.

COMFORTABLE PLACE PROVIDED FOR OLD PEOPLE.

In Vienna a Person at the Age of Sixty Can Claim Either Free Board and Lodging, or a Pension Equal to One-Third of His Previous Yearly Earnings—An Interesting Description of One of These Homes.

The regulations made by law in Germany for the support of superannuated workmen, and those contemplated for England by Mr. Chamberlain, have directed attention to the measures taken for the same purpose in other countries. Especially noteworthy is the plan followed in Vienna, an account of which is given by Miss Edith Sellers in the current number of the Nineteenth Century.

It appears that more than a century ago the Emperor Joseph II., who in so many ways was in advance of his countrymen, propounded the doctrine that a man who has worked in the days of his strength has the right to be supported by his fellow when old age comes upon him. He enacted that any destitute person might, at the age of sixty, claim from his commune either free board and lodging, or a pension equal to one-third of his previous average yearly earnings. On this statute are founded the present Poor Law regulations of Vienna, so far as they relate to the treatment of the aged. All persons who have a right of settlement in the Austrian capital, that is, about 36 per cent. of the inhabitants, may on and after their sixtieth birthday claim either a pension or admission to an old age home, provided, of course, they cannot support themselves and have no relatives who are bound by law to support them. As, however, there is room in these homes for only some 4,600 persons, and there are usually more than four times that number who wish to live in them instead of accepting pensions, the Poor Law authorities are clothed with some discretionary power in deciding who shall be admitted. The result is that the great majority of the inmates are persons of

GOOD CHARACTER, whose destitution is due to misfortune. Partly on this account, and partly owing to the treatment received, no disgrace attaches to residence in an old age home. An Austrian would no more think of being ashamed because his father was in such an institution than would an Englishman because a relative of his had rooms in Hampton Court.

Of the six old age homes belonging to Vienna, only two are in the city itself; the others are at some little distance away in the outskirts. They are all in healthy localities and are fine large buildings with gardens. By way of example may be taken the great yellow building in the Spitalgasse, about a mile from the Ring. The house, which is described as a model of cleanliness and order, is built around a great courtyard, and on the side furthest from the street abuts on one of the most beautiful gardens in Vienna. To the passerby the house appears to be a popular resort, and on fine afternoons the garden is quite crowded. Not, however, that the place stands open to all the world; only the relatives and friends of those who live there are admitted. But, whether or not they ever cross its threshold, the poor of Vienna look upon this building as their own, and there are ten to twenty persons in its well-kept air. With regard to the interior arrangements of the Spitalgasse Home we are told that each wing is divided into a number of large, lofty rooms, opening onto a long corridor. In each room there are ten to twenty comfortable beds equipped with a plenty of warm coverlets. By each bed is a sort of "whatnot" with a cupboard on one side for clothes, and shelves on the other; there are chairs and tables standing about. In summer the bedrooms are

GAY WITH FLOWERS. The corridors, which are well warmed in winter and furnished with settees, serve as general sitting rooms. Here, when it is too cold to be out of doors, the old men bring their pipes and the women their needles. There is much talking over the news of the day, and the tea table is set for daily papers, one for each corridor. We should mention that although the corridors are regarded as the common property of the sexes, all the women have their sleeping rooms in a wing of themselves, and are separated from that allotted to the men.

The commissariat of the Spitalgasse Home is carefully organized on the restaurant principle. The Poor Law Department, instead of providing the inmates with food, allows them to buy it for themselves, and to this end give each of them 26 kroneurs, or about ten cents a day. The old people are under no obligation to go to the home restaurant, but they rarely fail to do so, for where else can they obtain such good value for their money. From the bill, which is a list of soup, with rice, that half a pint of soup, with rice, can be bought for less than a cent; a plate of roast veal, lamb, or pork for four cents; half a pint of potatoes, cabbage, or turnips for less than a cent; half a pint of beer or a glass of old white wine for less than two cents. Within certain limits the inmates of the home can take their meals when they choose; the tables, dishes, and cutlery are scrupulously clean, and there is nothing in the appearance of the restaurant to distinguish it from one frequented by the lower middle class.

THE CONTROLLING PERSON. Of these old age homes it is to assume to inmates the largest possible measure of independence, and consequently of self-respect. The clothes question is settled in a common sense way. Such of the old people as have clothes of their own, wear them; the others are supplied by the Poor Law Department. In the latter case, however, the dress is not uniform; it is of the kind worn by the artisan class. Pains are taken to avoid the English custom of asking a badge of pauperism to the recipients of a public help. All the inmates, with the exception of the invalids, are required to keep their clothes in good repair and to pay attention to their personal appearance. The hall porter has orders to refuse no one to go out until he has "tidied up;" regulation is said to have the warm approval of the pensioners

themselves, most of whom are described as pictures of neatness. Amazing to English ears is one of the laundry regulations: the inmates are warned that only their bed linen and clothes are washed gratuitously, not their Putzwasche, or lace frills and underclothes. We add that many of the old people supplied with 26 kroneurs a day by exchanging a little money on their own account, and the Poor Law authorities provide regularly paid work for such as have the strength or wish to do it. It is true that they only pay 10 kroneurs for six hours' work, but even this sum may be pleasantly expended at the restaurant. Moreover, even in an old age home there is a chance of rising in the world. Such of the old people as prove especially trustworthy may hope to become paid officials of the institution.

We note, finally, that in these Vienna refuges for old age

is of the mildest. Practically, the inmates may do just as they like, so long as they are orderly. When once they have made their rooms neat, they may lounge about all day long. In each home there is a chapel where mass is celebrated daily, but the people are free to go there or not. Should they wish, they may leave the home every day at one o'clock, and they need not return until 8 in the evening. They have, moreover, the right to spend one whole day with their friends every week, and on any day they may go away for a whole month. Naturally, however, these privileges are conditional upon good behavior, and should any of the pensioners show a disposition to abuse their liberty, it is curtailed. On the whole, one is not surprised to hear that it would be difficult to find a more contented set of old people than those who live in these Vienna homes. Grumblers, no doubt, there are; but that the great majority are happy seems manifest from the fact that the respectable poor, when their working days are over, repair gladly to these institutions. On the other hand, old men and women have been known to die of slow starvation rather than enter an English workhouse.

ABOUT HOLDING WHEAT.

Holding Back of Wheat Means the Holding Back of Everything.

To hold, or not to hold, his wheat—that is the question which now begins to perplex the farmer. Latterly he has watched the prices in the world's markets waning from the hopefulfulness they reached some months ago. Estimates of the world's crop forecast a shortage varying from 70,000,000 to 270,000,000 bushels. Just where the mark is at which these are aimed, and how close to it or how wide of it the two above extremes come, it is impossible to say, but a considerable shortage there evidently will be. The English crop alone, which may now be measured with an approach to accuracy, is put down by Beerholm, most reliable of calculators, at 33,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop. The French crop will show a still greater falling off. Further, the German rye crop, a fondly treasured export, has been reduced to a wheat market, will be away below that harvested last year. So much for the market tendencies latent in the new crop. The remains of the old are equally encouraging. The North American crop in sight and afloat is now 33,000,000 bushels less than that in sight and afloat in the corresponding week of last year. Also, Argentina has nothing left for export. The figures are decidedly in

FAVOUR OF FAIR PRICES.

The slipping away of values, fraction by fraction, cent by cent, the last few weeks is, in view of the conditions, at first sight quite unexpected. But we must remember that the glories of the North-West crop have been all but sung throughout the land during the last month and a half. With everybody talking of unprecedented crops in Manitoba and the Territories, and large ones in Ontario and in certain of the North-Western States, the "bull" side was silenced. Again, the deliveries of new wheat from the North-Western States have been extraordinarily large. It would seem therefore that prices do not now appear at their best advantage, and that the decline since the 1st of August is the discount for the big North-Western yield. The conditions that shape the market look strong, but it is for the farmer's foresight to decide whether holding or selling is the better policy. But we must remember that the farmer, and to the past experience of the farmer, it would not be surprising if they are favored a policy of slow selling. Those of them who can carry their crop or any considerable part of it will be inclined to hold the course of the market during last crop year, and to be guided accordingly. Last fall they sold freely at very low prices, and when May came round millers were offering \$1 to \$1.06 per bushel. The lesson learned by some who sold six months before for half the price they could have realized by holding their wheat until May. That of course may be a great mistake for the millers will on their part also have

LEARNED A LESSON. which is to buy when prices are low. Farmers will be likely to act as a rule on the principle that when prices are relatively good—a fair percentage higher than they were a year ago—that is the time to sell, unless all the symptoms point unmistakably to a further rise. The most formidable of the farmers in the North-West, it may be conjectured, will follow a wait policy, if prices do not round out soon. A general holding back on their part could not fail to have a correcting effect on prices. But the majority of them need the money as soon as they can realize, and, perhaps, after all, it is better in the interests of the whole country that general holding is not possible. The holding back of the wheat means the holding back of everything, and we want trade and industry to feel the quickening influence of the harvest as soon as possible. There is consequently no time when liberal prices for wheat do so much good as in the fall, when the majority of growers have to sell, and have wherewithal to sell.

His Thoughtfulness.

He—Will you—will you—will you—
She—Oh, this is so sudden.
He—Don't get excited please; I am making it just as slow as I can.

Usually the Case.

Why does Lachlan wear such large cheeks in his clothes? Because he hasn't any in the bank.

WHY MAN TAKES HIS LIFE.

EXPLAINED BY DR. WINSLOW TO THE MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS.

Famous Epidemics of Suicide—A Stronger Tendency to Self-Destruction in Republics with Their Political Excitement Than in Absolute Monarchies—The London Fog and Inherited Mania as Causes Which Lead Men to Kill Themselves—June and July Are the Great Suicide Months.

The most interesting paper read before the Medico-Legal Congress, recently held in New York, was by Dr. Forbes Winslow of London on "Suicide Considered as a Mental Epidemic." Dr. Winslow's paper was in part as follows:

"Our present century has been full of epidemics of one sort or another. I will just name, en passant, Spiritualism. There are three kinds of individuals who believe in this, but not desiring on this occasion to begin a controversy on the subject, I will not refer to them. Incendiarism, infanticide, kleptomania, homicide, and suicide have all during this century been epidemic at one time or the other, the force of imitation being so great and acting prejudicially on weak-minded persons or on those predisposed to mental disorders. In the time of the Ptolemies a stoic philosopher preached so earnestly and eloquently on the contempt of life and the blessings of death that suicides became frequent. The ladies of Miletus committed suicide in great numbers because their husbands and brothers were detained at the wars. At Lyons there was an epidemic of drowning among the women. No cause could be assigned for this, and it was ultimately checked by the public order of the authorities that the bodies of all who drowned themselves should be publicly exposed in the market place. The epidemic was stopped at Miletus by a similar device. An order was made that the bodies of those who hanged themselves should be dragged through the town by

THE SAME ROPE

with which they had accomplished their purpose. At Rouen in 1806, at Stuttgart in 1811, and the Valois in 1813 there are histories of suicide as a powerful epidemic. In 1817 there was an epidemic of voluntary mutilations in the French army, numbers of soldiers being self-mutilated, and for no reason. Suicide from poison has often occurred epidemically.

Suicide has, during various ages, been connected with an epidemic. I would draw the attention of this society to the fact of the recent epidemic which has taken place during the present year, especially during the spring of the year, the alarming character of which is my excuse for drawing your attention to the question of suicide to-day. Speaking generally, the reasons for this epidemic appear to me to be as follows:

"1. The great publicity given by the press in publishing the details of crime and trials, thus reaching consciously in the minds of weak-minded persons. "2. Insufficient power of the Legislature in suppressing such publicity. "3. The liability to act epidemically in the case of particular organs. Thus the influence of fear, when excited, has a sensible influence on the action of the heart; and when the disease of this organ takes place independently of any mental agitation, the passion of fear is powerfully roused. Anger excites the liver and frequently gives rise to an attack of jaundice, and in hepatic and intestinal disease, how irritable the temper is. Hope or the anticipation of pleasure affects the respiration; and how often do we see patients in the last stage of pulmonary disease entertaining sanguine expectations of recovery to the very last. As the passions exercise so despotic a tyranny over the physical economy, it is natural to expect that the crime of suicide should often be traced to the influence of local causes. In many cases it is difficult to discover whether the brain, the seat of the passions, be primarily or secondarily affected. Often the

CAUSE OF IRRITATION

is situated at some distance from the cerebral organs; but when the fountain-head of the nervous system becomes deranged, it will react on the bodily functions and produce serious diseases long after the original cause of excitement is removed.

"Some idea of the influence of certain mental states on the body will be obtained by an examination of the various tables which have been published in this and other countries, respecting the causes of suicide, as far as they could be ascertained. Out of 7,190 suicides in London the following table shows causes:

Cause.	Men.	Women.
Poverty.....	905	511
Domestic grief.....	728	524
Reverse of fortune.....	92	283
Drunkenness and misconduct.....	287	298
Damnable passions.....	155	141
Disorder and delirium.....	125	95
Disappointed ambition.....	122	40
Grief from love.....	97	157
Envy and jealousy.....	94	53
Wounded self-love.....	83	53
Remorse.....	49	37
Fanaticism.....	16	3
Mania.....	3	3
Causes unknown.....	1,381	377
Totals.....	4,837	2,853

"According to a table formed by Falret of the suicides which took place between 1784 and 1853 the following results appear: Of 4,782 cases 254 were from disappointed love, and of this number 157 were women; 92 were from jealousy; 135 from being calumniated; 49 from a desire, without the means of vindicating their characters; 122 from disappointed ambition; 322 from remorse of conscience; 146 from wounded vanity; 165 from gambling; 268 from crime removed; 723 from domestic distress; 905 from poverty; 16 from fanaticism. "The great increase of the crime of suicide has been referred by many able physicians of the present day to the political excitement to which the minds of the people have been exposed of late years.

IN DESPOTIC COUNTRIES

suicide and insanity are seldom heard of; the passions are checked by the nature of the government; the imagination is not elevated to an unhealthy standard; every man is compelled to follow the ruling line to which he was born and for which he had capacity; and on this account the evil and corrupt dispositions of the mind are, to a certain extent, kept in abeyance. In republican governments, the greatest latitude is allowed to the turbulent passions; all mankind are theoretically placed on an equality; the man whose 'talk is of bullocks' considers himself as fit to carry on the complicated business of government as he whose education, associations, and experience tends to qualify him for the duties of legislator.

"In proportion as men are exposed to the influence of causes which excite the passions, so will they become predisposed to mental derangement in all its forms. The French and American revolutions increased the crime of suicide. The latter has been said that during the 'Reign of Terror' statistical evidence does not show that self-murder was more common than at any other period. Perhaps the alleged infrequency of suicide may be attributed to the circumstances that the French people having been so busy killing others they had no time to think of killing themselves. More than the average number of suicides may not have really occurred during the crisis of the revolution, but it is an undisputed fact that, before and after that political convulsion, self-destruction prevailed to an alarming extent; distinguished persons, wounded pride and vanity, blighted ambition, loss of property, death of friends, disgust of life, all came into active operation after the turbulence and bloodshed of the Revolution had somewhat subsided; these passions working upon minds easily excited, and not under the benign influence of religion, it was almost natural to expect the great increase of suicide.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LIFE should be exhibited. Such facts demonstrate to us the folly of uselessly exciting the passions of the people, and raising in their minds exaggerated expectations from political changes.

With reference to suicide, there is no fact that has been more clearly established than that of its hereditary character. Of all diseases to which the various organs are subject, there are none more readily transmitted from one generation to another than affections of the brain. It is not necessary to say that the disposition to suicide should manifest itself in every generation. It often passes over one and appears in the next, like insanity unattended with this propensity. But if the members of the family so predisposed are carefully examined it will be found that the various shades and gradations of the malady will be easily perceptible.

"Among the causes of suicide, the foggy climate of England has been brought prominently forward. When anything inaccurate conclusions of Montesquieu on this point have misled the public mind. The climate of Holland is much more gloomy than that of England, and yet in that country suicide is by no means common. Even the fact, when anything is stated, we see that the popular notion of the month of November being the suicide's month is founded on erroneous data. The average number of suicides in each month for years may be taken as follows:

January.....	213	August.....	206
February.....	213	September.....	210
March.....	275	October.....	189
April.....	214	November.....	131
May.....	328	December.....	217
June.....	336	Total.....	3,133
July.....	301		

It has been clearly established that in all the European countries, when anything approaching to correct statistical evidence can be procured the maximum of suicide is in the month of June and July, the minimum in October and November. Temperature appears to exercise a much more decided influence than the circumstances of moisture and dryness, storms or serenity."

IN DANGER OF FLIES.

Travelling Alone in Africa is a Serious Business.

An English missionary to Africa was the owner of a bicycle. One day, on a journey, he started before sunrise and rode on in advance of his party, intending to improve the cool of the morning, and wait for his men under some way-side tree. It was in the country of the tsetse fly, and he soon learned that travelling alone was a serious business, since the insects had no opportunity to distribute their favors.

Bloodthirstiness is a mild term to express their craving for blood, he declares. They came about him in dozens, and he was obliged to keep his head covered with his hand, which was bloodied in several places. I killed them in scores, but it was a continual battle.

They grew fiercer as the sun grew hotter, till what at first had seemed merely an intolerable nuisance began to assume an aspect absolutely horrible. What if I should become faint, and unable to continue the battle? They might drain a man as dry as a red herring.

I had been told a fearful tale of a traveller in the island who, with his horse, was actually eaten alive by flies, the flies finding both man and horse in one day. What if these tigerish pests should actually make an end of me!

Between nine and ten o'clock I had accomplished about twenty miles and so I determined to dismount, since I found that guiding the bicycle and keeping in the narrow path hindered my dealing with my enemies. In getting down, however, my hat fell off, and in an instant my head, which was closely crumpled, was covered with the flies. I recovered my hat, wheeled the bicycle with one hand, which was being bitten all the time, while I battled with the other till I reached a tree. Here, freed from the pestiferous flies, I renewed the conversation with my men, and to my great joy, after I had killed a few dozen of these tigerish pests should actually make an end of me!

I now lit a fire. The wind blew the flames near me, and though the sun beat fiercely, I preferred the heat to the searing flies. Under these conditions I battled with the enemy for something like three mortal hours.

Too Suggestive.

We don't buy our meat at Dicker's any more.

Why not?

He has a horsehoe nailed over his stall.

Frightened Away.

It is true that the old Jones place is haunted?

It used to be, but they have a baby there now.

CARVED UP HER FATHER.

CRIMINOLOGISTS STUDYING AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A Woman's Horrible Cannibalism—Made Her Father's Flesh Into Sausages—While Under Maniacal Influences—After Reading Swift's Essay—She Had Eaten About Twenty Pounds of the Flesh.

European criminologists have learned of a most extraordinary case of human depravity, the details of which surpass in horror anything ever recorded even in the annals of cannibalism. At Langwaterford, a village belonging to the possessions of the Prince of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, in the Kingdom of Saxony, a young peasant woman, who lived in a cottage with her father, a robust old man of seventy, killed her parent and cut up the body after the manner the carcasses of pigs are treated. Her name is Anna Jungnich, and she is now in custody. Her trial will be attended by the eminent criminologist, Lombroso, and other experts.

One of the remarkable features of the case was the finding in Anna's room of a German translation of Swift's notorious treatise on unhappy Ireland, styled "A Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of the Poor from Being a Burden to Their Parents and for Making Them Beneficial to the Public."

In this infamous essay, printed in pamphlet form in 1729, and since then quoted in thousands of volumes as the last effort of Swift's "genius on despair," the author in all seriousness advocates "that of the hundred and twenty thousand children born annually to Irish beggars, twenty thousand may be

RESERVED FOR DIED,

and that the remaining hundred thousand may, at a year old, be offered in sale to the persons of quality and fortune through the kingdom; always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last months, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table."

Swift explains "how many dishes a child will make at an entertainment for friends, and when the family dines alone; he tells of the uses of the fore and hind quarters, which will be very good boiled on the fourth day," etc., etc.

The copy of this treatise found in the murderer's room, hidden behind an old bureau, was evidently torn from a book of selected readings; its pages showed many finger marks, and those passages relating to the butchery were underlined with colored pencil. It appears, therefore, that Anna was incited to the terrible crime by reading one of the classics, a fact that singularly contradicts the notion that all evil information is permeated by penny-dreadfuls.

Anna Jungnich, as the investigation has proved, murdered her father during the night of Monday to Tuesday in their cottage, which they alone inhabited. On Tuesday and Wednesday she was seen to carry an extraordinary number of pails of water into the house; but, as she was known to be a very cleanly woman, that fact attracted passing attention. Her old man Jungnich had not been seen for several days, inquiries were made of the daughter, who said he had gone away to a near-by village and she did not know when he would return.

KILLED HER FATHER,

and witnesses came forward to inform the police that on Monday afternoon she had threatened him for destroying some of her plants in the garden. When the officers came to search the cottage they found the place scrupulously clean. Apparently all the furniture had been recently scrubbed. The old man's bag of tools was in its place, an axe, a saw and several hammers. They, too, were suspiciously clean.

The officers found Anna engaged in sausage making. She appeared unconcerned and indifferent to the men, the tasty-looking sausages that were finished. They refused, because policemen cannot partake of refreshments or food in the house of a suspected person.

Langwaterford is a very small place; there is no butcher in the village, and inhabitants buying their meat from the next town or procuring it by killing some of their live stock. The report that Anna was making sausages and that the meat was in her cottage seemed to be well founded, when picked up of them, had a manical fit, and began at once to assault the persons who were guarding her. She had been in ill-health for many years, yet she fought with the prowess of a professional rowdy. When she was finally subdued and placed in a straitjacket, she made the astounding statement, "I have killed/ained and he makes excellent eating."

During the fracas a number of villagers had collected before the house, and one by one they had been petrified into the impromptu court room. When they heard Anna's statement they could hardly be restrained from assaulting the woman. The Judge cleared the room, and began a judicial examination. It appeared that the inhuman daughter killed her father before midnight Monday with an axe.

"Did he not offer any resistance?" asked the Judge.

"How could he?" grinned the woman.

"I waited till he was asleep."

She removed the body from the bed to the kitchen, which has a stone floor, and caught the blood in a vessel, "for making

black pudding." Anna had frequently aided her father in cutting up pigs, and the knowledge thus gained she employed in carving the unhappy

black pudding." Anna had frequently aided her father in cutting up pigs, and the knowledge thus gained she employed in carving the unhappy

OLD MAN'S BODY.

The terms she used in describing the act were those employed by pork butchers. "I cut the chine (backbone) with the saw," she explained, "but I did not open the head, as I then cut off the leg, which I desired to salt and cure, and removed the heart, kidney and liver. The liver I ate boiled with turnips on Tuesday, and it was good as kirmess" (feast). "The inner fat, what there was of it (this is a disgusted tone of voice) I have melted down for lard. The rest I cut up in pieces and it is now in the vat, packed in layers with salt and spices."

"On Tuesday I baked three loaves of bread, boiled a lot of sage and minced finely some of the fat and lean meat from the loins and arms, not forgetting pepper, salt and allspice. The next day I made beautiful tines! I have ever tasted."

The judge had heard enough. He ordered that the woman be loaded with chains, according to German police regulations affecting murderers, and taken to prison in town. One more question he put to her, however. "Why did you cut up your father's body after killing him? Was it to hide the evidence of your crime?"

"Well," said the woman, with a grin, "you had allowed me a few weeks' time. I had read in a book that human flesh makes good eating, and I meant to have all these good things."

A renewed search of the premises proved that Anna had spoken the terrible truth. It seems that she scalded the body after the murder, and after collecting the blood in a vessel. The blood had been partly used for "pudding." The top of the vat was found to be covered with salt, and under it were discovered layers of the flesh in a sauce of salt and spices. Seven sausages made of the father's flesh were also found. Anna had eaten at least twenty pounds of her father's flesh.

EGG HATCHING IN EGYPT.

A Method of Incubation Which is as Old as the Christian Era.

Among the fables of modern Egypt a Process of incubation is in use which has been handed down from antiquity, perhaps from the time of Diodorus, who, forty years before the Christian era, said that the Egyptians brought eggs to maturity by their own hands and that the chickens hatched thus were not inferior to those hatched in the usual way. The process is described in Nature.

Ovens are built, the consisting of a chamber about 11 feet square and 4 feet high, with a flat roof. Above this another chamber, 9 feet high, is built, with a vaulted roof, having a small opening in the middle to admit light. Below a large opening communicates with the room underneath. In cold weather both rooms are kept closed and a lamp is left burning in each, entrance then being had through the lower chamber.

When the oven is ready the proprietor goes to the neighboring villages and collects eggs. They are warmer than the human skin, with bran, in the lower chamber. Fires are then lighted in troughs along the sides of the upper room, the eggs being in two lines immediately below. The fires are lighted twice a day, the first being put at noon, and the other burning from 3 to 5 in the evening. The first hatch of eggs is left for half a day in the warmest place and then it makes way for the next, until all have been warmed. This process is kept up for six days, when the eggs are taken at noon, and the other burning from 3 to 5 in the evening. The first hatch of eggs is left for half a day in the warmest place and then it makes way for the next, until all have been warmed. This process is kept up for six days, when the eggs are taken at noon, and the other burning from 3 to 5 in the evening. 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Your Sight Failing?

If so we are in a position to restore it by fitting you with a pair of Axis cut lenses. We have added to our stock of spectacles a complete stock of lenses, which are interchangeable. We can test your eyes and fit you properly. If your eyes are not affected equally (that is if they do not focus at the same range) you are not compelled to use lenses of the same strength, we can adapt a lens to each eye thus insuring perfect fit and comfort.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Calgary had a \$1,500 fire last week.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell left for Indian Head on Tuesday.

Mr. R. K. Thomson left on Monday on an overland trip to Regina.

Prof. Lawson, the distinguished Canadian scientist, died on Saturday, Nov. 9th.

The creamery still continues to do duty but will probably close the last of the present month.

Mr. Jonathan Thompson has completed his season's threshing and laid his machine up for another year.

Mr. J. Higgins, of Boston, arrived in town last week, and will fill a position in T. W. Robinson's general store.

Mr. Charles Baker, late proprietor of the Moose Jaw electric light plant, has gone to Minneapolis on a business trip.

Hockey boys and skaters will remember the meeting at R. E. Doran's store to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

The weather still continues beautiful. Travellers from the snow clad districts east and west of us are amazed at the change when they strike the valley of the Moose Jaw.

The crossings on High street is completed and the promenade from the C. P. R. depot to the end of the sidewalk on Main street is again indulged in by travellers on No. 1 while waiting the arrival of the Soo.

Mr. W. J. Gould, photographer, of Regina, will be in town on the 19th inst. Mr. Gould has secured a new photographic outfit and is in a position to turn out work second to none in the Territories. See bills for terms, etc. First class work guaranteed.

The anniversary services of the Moose Jaw Methodist church will take place on Sunday, Nov. 24th, morning and evening, when suitable sermons will be delivered by the pastor. On the following Monday evening the Rev. Mr. Ferrier will give an address on "The Philosophy of Failure," at which Mayor Bogue has kindly consented to preside. At all the services suitable music will be provided by the choir.

Application is being made for charters for a number of new railways in the North West. One is proposed from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan at Grand Rapids, thence to Hudson's Bay, with a branch to the boundary, and also a branch from Grand Rapids to Edmonton. Another intends to construct railways from Edmonton (a) southerly to Calgary and Edmonton Railway; (b) north-westerly to a point on the Athabasca River, near Fort Assiniboine with a branch to Stony Plains; (c) easterly to Fort Saskatchewan, with a branch to Sturgeon River. —Canadian Engineer.

At a meeting of the Indian Head Gun Club, held on Monday evening of last week the following officers were chosen:—President, Major Bell; secretary-treasurer, E. G. MacKay; committee of management, S. R. Edwards, A. G. Orchard, H. H. Campkin and J. B. Swift. The club will hold its first annual shoot on Thanksgiving day, 21st inst., on its grounds at that place. Seven hundred live, and any number of clay pigeons will be offered for the various competitions, the principal of which will be a match for the live-bird championship of the North West Territories, and club and handicap matches for purses. Sweepstakes will be arranged on the grounds to complete the day. All lovers of this sport are invited, and application has been made to the C.P.R. for reduced rates. Prize lists on application to the secretary.

Mr. Jas. Ostrander paid Regina a visit last week.

Mrs. L. King, of Kingsland, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Hamilton.

Saturday, Nov. 9th, was the 54th anniversary of the Prince of Wales birthday.

It is reported that a large number of wolves are roving round the country north of Buffalo Lake.

Mr. W. B. Crosbie, manager of Hitchcock & McCulloch's bank, is confined to his room with an attack of fever.

Mr. Steele, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Winnipeg mill, was in Prince Albert this week, attending the opening of the company's new mill there.

A. B. Thom, photographer, has returned from a trip to Ontario, where he went to make a collection of photos for the President of the C.P.R. He will remain ten or twelve days longer.

Mr. W. B. McMillan had the misfortune to injure his eye while in the discharge of his duty in the C. P. R. shop. He left for the Winnipeg general hospital Tuesday evening on No. 2.

Mr. Wm. Hannah accidentally fell while employed in the C.P.R. roundhouse, and was laid up a couple of days as a result. We are glad to notice he is once more on deck and will soon be found at his old post.

Col. Bob Ingersoll is expected to visit Winnipeg soon. He should wait until about the 10th of January and thereby reach one extreme in climatic experience. He will likely reach the other extreme later. —Regina Standard.

The Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle will administer confirmation in St. John the Baptist's church, Moose Jaw, on Saturday, Nov. 23rd at 7:30. His Lordship will also celebrate Holy Eucharist on Sunday, Nov. 24th, at 8 and 11 o'clock.

Ex-Alderman D. W. Bole, of Winnipeg, has consented to allow his name to be put in nomination as an advocate for the civic reform movement, for the majority of the city for the ensuing year. Mr. Bole is a brother to Moose Jaw's popular druggist.

There will be a special Thanksgiving service in St. John the Baptist's church Moose Jaw, on Thursday Nov. 21st at 11 o'clock in the morning. The annual Thanksgiving supper will be in the town hall. Supper served from 17:30 to 19:30; entertainment at 20 o'clock. Rev. W. E. Brown, of Regina, and T. W. Cunliffe, of Maple Creek, are expected to be in attendance. Tickets 35 cents.

Not long before his death the poet Longfellow told Ezekiah Butterworth one evening in his library how he came to write "The Psalm of Life," "The Bridge," "Excelsior," "Hiawatha," "The Old Clock on the Stairs," and some of his other great poems. Mr. Butterworth has now embodied the poet's talk in an article on "How Longfellow Wrote His Best-known Poems," which *The Ladies' Home Journal* will publish in its next number.

A most useful feature in connection with the November number of Stovel's Pocket Directory is the plan showing the electoral divisions of Manitoba, issued in connection with the provincial map. Besides the official changes in time tables, postal information, stage routes, and N. W. T. game laws, there is also published a complete index of stations, County Court sittings for 1896, hockey, curling and football clubs; making the issue complete and up-to-date.

Last year the North-West sent out 30,000 head of cattle. A few weeks ago it was estimated that the number this year would reach 40,000. One of the largest dealers, Mr. Ironside, is authority for the statement that no less than 45,000 head will be shipped out by the end of the present season, an increase over last year of 50 per cent. At this rate it will not be long before the cattle trade of the North-West completely overshadows the wheat crop. We may not have been expecting it, but it looks more and more as if our much worshipped No. 1 hard will have to abdicate in favor of King bullock. —Free Press.

MARRIED.
SMART—COLENTY—At the church of St. John the Baptist, Moose Jaw, on November 12th, by the Rev. Wm. Watson, Vicar, Maxwell Robertson Smart, of Caron, to Alice May Colenty, of Parkburg.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Mr. Ross, M.L.A., spent Sunday in town with his family.

Contractor Carruthers left for Regina on Thursday evening.

Mr. Jno. Bunnell, of the Massey-Harris Co., returned from Indian Head on Sunday.

Rev. Father Sinnott, of Regina, conducted divine service in Russell hall, at 10:30 o'clock, last Sunday morning.

Const. McDougall, of Regina, passed through here on Tuesday morning last, on transfer from headquarters to Macleod.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s flour mill in Winnipeg is being improved with an electric light plant of the most improved kind procurable.

Miss McLean, sister of Engineer Dan McLean, returned home last week after spending a few months visiting with friends in Prince Edward Island.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen are expected to visit Regina about the first of December, when Lady Aberdeen will address the Regina branch of the Women's Council for Canada.

Rev. T. G. MacLeod is in Winnipeg this week attending the meeting of the Synod. He is expected home on tomorrow morning's train, and will take the usual services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next.

The exports of wheat from India since April 1 aggregate 15,472,000 bushels, of which 11,556,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 3,816,000 bushels to the continent. The total shipments for the corresponding period last year were 8,448,000 bushels.

J. F. Lindsay, of the Massey-Harris Co. (says the *Moosomin Spectator*) when driving with a friend from Whitewood to Moosomin, figured in a runaway accident. The buckboard was upset and smashed. Mr. Lindsay and his friend escaped hurt, but a large bruise was left on mother earth where they fell.

The *Edmonton Bulletin* has entered upon its sixteenth year, having commenced publication at Edmonton in the fall of 1880. At that time it was expected that the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, then just starting west from Winnipeg, would pass through Edmonton.

A union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday, November 21st (Thanksgiving day) commencing at 11 a.m. Addresses will be given by the resident ministers, and suitable music will be provided by the choir. Everybody welcome. A collection will be taken to aid the Medicine Hat Hospital.

The *Glenboro Gazette* tells how one elevator man of that town got ahead of the rest of the fraternity in the matter of cars. Cars were scarce, and one night ten cars were left to be distributed among the buyers. The elevator man got up in the night, and had all the cars loaded before the other wheat men arrived on the scene in the morning.

Investigation into the case of the young woman named Thompson who died by poison near Moosomin a few weeks ago revealed a shocking state of things. It appears the girl, Sarah Jane Thompson, had been living with her father and three brothers in a one-roomed miserable shanty for a number of years. She had several children all of which died, and when found poisoned, was about to become the mother of another. As the circumstances and cause of her death were suspicious, a coroner's inquest was held. The brothers are all more or less weak-minded as is also the father.

Waghorn's Guide for November is out, putting us on all changes in time cards, new post offices, mails, etc. The index to railway stations introduced last week has been further extended and ranks as a most valuable feature of the Guide, being the only record of existing railway points in the western province. The new County Court sittings are given, as also the recent amended game laws in the Territories. A table of provincial fees chargeable for letters patent for joint stock companies, &c., is introduced, and all recent changes in general business tables will be found carefully recorded. The usual maps of the city and province, weather record, sun and moon almanac and dairy tables are given.

The United States has appointed a commission composed of three persons to confer with a similar commission to be appointed by Canada regarding the question of a deep waterway from the head of the St. Lawrence lakes to the ocean. The United States commissioners are James B. Angel, of Michigan, John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and Lyman E. Cooley, of Illinois. The Canadian commissioners have not yet been appointed. This is a result of the international deep waterways convention, held in Toronto in 1894, when an association was formed to further the great project. At the convention a resolution was passed asking for an international commission to investigate and report upon the question. Both the Washington and Canadian governments complied by passing acts providing for the appointment of commissioners. The appointment of the United States commissioners is the first step of a practical nature in looking into this great undertaking.—Commercial.

Capt. Bailey, the Salvation Army grace before meat man was in town on Friday last.

Large numbers of our young folks continue to take advantage of the good skating on the river here.

Miss Saunders was a passenger on Tuesday's No. 2. She will spend the winter at school in Regina.

T. E. McWilliams arrived in town from his ranch in the Dirt Hills, and will remain here during the winter.

Mrs. Gass and family, of Moose Jaw, were visiting Mrs. Gass's mother, Mrs. Hunt, on their return from Nova Scotia.—*Virden Advance*.

It is understood that Premier Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron and Messrs. Foster, Haggart and Montague will campaign Ontario next month.

Crime is more common in single life than in married. In the former 33 in every 100,000 are guilty, while only 11 married men of the same number have been broken by the laws.

Lord Dunraven has published his opinion of the yacht race and of the cup committee's report in a pamphlet. It is almost unnecessary to state that he does not compliment the committee.

In last week's issue our reporter made an error in stating that Miss A. McLeod had been in the Brandon hospital for the past year. Miss McLeod was visiting friends in the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. F. Steele, of Steele & Co., photographers, Winnipeg, expects to arrive in town to-day, or Saturday at the latest. He should do a good business here, representing as he does, the best photographing establishment west of Superior.

A *Free Press* despatch states that the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal received from Kootenay, B. C., the second largest block of gold that has ever passed through the New York assay office. It is in the form of a sugar loaf, weight 2,345 ounces, and is valued at \$41,857.

The *Leader* estimates the cost of Regina's new buildings, improvements, etc., for the present year to be \$56,700. This is probably the smallest sum spent for new buildings in any year since the capital ceased to be a tent town, for which the depression of last winter is certainly responsible.

The sensational trial of Wm. Farr, of Winnipeg, who is charged with arson, with intent to kill, came to a close on Tuesday afternoon, after lasting a week or more. After an hour and twenty-five minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Judgment has not yet been given.

James Whitcomb Riley has completed a new series of poems in which he varies the treatment of each one to such an extent that they are said to show the Hoosier poet's versatility to a remarkable degree. He has given the series to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which the first is about to be published. A. B. Frost has been engaged by the magazine to illustrate the poems.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts due me must be settled on or before the 15th day of December, 1895.
15-94 BENJ. FLETCHER, V.S.

LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T 7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

POUND NOTICE.

Impounded on Monday, Nov. 4th, 1895, one bay broncho mare, white face, high hind foot stockinged. If not claimed within thirty days will be sold according to law. WILSON & McDONALD, Poundkeepers. 20-23.

NOTICE!

There will be sold by public auction on Monday, November 25th, at one o'clock, p.m., at the pound on 22 1/2 St., west 2nd Mer., two mares, one brown with large white strip on face and four white feet, branded O on shoulder; one brown with no marks of any kind. Ages about 3 and 2 years respectively. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper. 21-22.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Town Property.

By virtue of a Mortgage made by Albert Edward Foster to John E. Rose and Joseph Maw, pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Oswald B. Fyfe, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the second day of December, 1895, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:—Lot number eight (8), in block forty-six (46), in the town of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territories of Canada. The property will be offered subject to a new bid. The above described property is situated on Main Street, and there is erected thereon a new building. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WILLIAM GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, N.W.T. OSWALD B. FYFE, Auctioneer. Dated 12th November, 1895.

FALL WINTER

1895,

ARRIVES, and with it the arrival of suitings, to make men comfortable and happy during the cold season about to dawn on us. You'll find those necessities of warmth in the NEW and well-selected stock of Canadian and imported suitings. A big range to choose from.

PANTINGS:

In West of Englands, Black Worsted strips and fancy strips, Twill Worsted and plain, etc., etc., etc.

Overcoating

In Meltons, Beavers, Nigger Head, and Naps, in all the latest shades and first qualities which I have placed in stock, and will give all my customers as close prices as are conducive to good workmanship, finish, style and quality.

Having also added to my stock a beautiful line of

Fur Collars and Coats

In Nutra, Beaver, Otter (plucked and natural), Persian Lamb, with gauntlets to match; we would invite the people of Moose Jaw and vicinity to inspect my stock before purchasing. We guarantee every garment in every respect.

A few old pieces of Mr. Melhuish's stock still left, but will be cleared out at a great reduction in order to make my whole stock new.

W. N. Mitchell.

M. J. MACLEOD

Fur Goods

Fur Goods

Special Drive in Fur Goods for the next ten days.

53 men's fur coats to choose from. 200 fur caps also a good variety of fur collars and gauntlets.

Now is the Time to Buy

your furs, as our assortment is complete and we mean to clear them all out. We only ask you to see our prices and the goods will sell themselves.

M. J. MacLEOD.

. WE. . PAY.

All express charges on out-of-town orders.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

NEELANDS AND GIBBONS.

NO SECOND PRICE.

Coal.

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL

(By all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day) at the following

Low Prices: { Furnace \$5.25
Stove 7.25
Nut. 7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

D. McMILLAN

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats constantly on hand.

Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc., in season.

GIVE US A CALL . . .

D. McMillan.

Just Arrived!

A car consisting of Bedroom Suits, Sideboards, Secretaries, Dining Tables, Parlor Furniture, Picture Mouldings, Etc.

Choice Apples \$4.50 a Barrel.

Call and get a barrel before they are stored and prices raised.

J. Bellamy.

A SMALL SUM

is often wasted through lack of knowledge how to spend it

\$10.00

will buy a Waltham stem wind watch, screw bikel, dust proof case. Ladies' solid gold American watches, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00. Solid gold rings with stones \$2.00 and \$3.00. Filled fobs and chains \$2.00.

J. U. MUNNS.

R. E. Doran

Just arrived! A large stock of boots and shoes; also a large and well-assorted stock of gloves and mittens. We also carry the largest and best stock of harness and stable furnishings between Brandon and Calgary. We are selling at very low prices for cash only. Give us a call.

R. E. Doran.